FEBRUARY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3273.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1793.

### *TO BE RENTED,*

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next,

A Merchant-Mill, and about one hundred acres of Land, twenty of which are woodland, thirty meadow, chiefly watered from the mill-race, and has produced two tons per acre, the remainder arable land, highly manured, ſituate in a fine wheat country, and in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on Core creek, an excellent ſtream of water, near Neſhaminy bridge, on the roads leading from Yeardley's ferry, on Delaware river, to Philadelphia, alſo from Durham to Briſtol, diſtant from Philadelphia twenty-two miles, Yeardley's ferry ſix, and Briſtol eight miles, where are convenient ſtores for flour, alſo wheat, which may be conveyed from many parts of America, by water, at a very ſmall expence, and from thence to the mill by back carriage. The mill-houſe is ſixty-two feet by near forty, with two overſhot wheels, ſeventeen feet head and fall, three pair of ſtones, double geared, one burrs of the beſt quality, another one burr and one country ſtone, the other country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two reels in the flour cheſt, and one in each of the other cheſts, rolling ſcreen, and three fans, the machine cleans in both merchant hoppers, the boulting works go, and wheat is hoiſted into the garner by water. There is alſo adjoining the mill-houſe a new corn-kiln, of fine conſtruction, with arches and a brick floor, which will dry one hundred buſhels in twenty-four hours, with a ſmall quantity of wood. The mill was finiſhed in a very complete manner, in the beginning of the year 1785, ſufficient, with the works, to manufacture forty thouſand buſhels of grain per year. On this eſtate, beſides three houſes very convenient for millers, coopers, &c. with a ſmith's ſhop, cooper's ſhop, carriage houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes, is erected a commodious dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, piazza before the door, a new kitchen, and an excellent ſtore. The premiſes are very convenient to different places of public worſhip. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near ſaid premiſes.

January 21, 1793. * 6w JOSEPH JENKS.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Heſſer, innholder, late of Germantown townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip aforeſaid; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before the firſt day of March next, to

GEORGE HESSER, and } Executors.
GEORGE SOMMERS, }

January 24th, 1793. ‡

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### FOR SALE,
### A FARM and GRIST-MILL.

AGREEABLE to the laſt will of William Carter, deceaſed, on the premiſes, in Northampton townſhip, on the firſt day of March nex,, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, THE FARM, containing fifty-five acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone ſtable and ſheds, and two bearing orchards, and a large well contrived GRIST-MILL, almoſt new, three ſtories high, forty by fifty feet, with two water wheels, and three pair of ſtones, furniſhed with all the neceſſary conveniences for both merchant and country work of every kind. This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on what is called the Road leading from Newtown to Philadelphia, about five miles from Newtown, eighteen from Philadelphia, and nine from a landing on the Delaware, from whence the flour is conveyed to market by water, at a ſmall expence. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

MARY LEEDOM, }
WILLIAM HAYHURST, } Execut.
JOHN HAYHURST, }

Bucks County, January 21 1793 *

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### To be ſold at private ſale,

A PLANTATION, containing near 140 acres of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Upper Darby, Delaware county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from the town of Darby, and within one mile and a half of three griſt mills and a ſaw mill, a ſmith's ſhop within half a mile. The land produces good crops; water in ſeveral of the fields; a ſufficiency of meadow and wood land thereon. There are on ſaid farm a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, part brick, well finiſhed, a well of good water, under cover, near the kitchen door, a good ſtone ſpring houſe, with a valuable ſpring and waſh houſe adjoining, a large barn, with convenient ſtabling, a bearing apple orchard, and many other fruit trees: The whole in good repair, and in a good neighbourhood. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. The place lays high and pleaſantly ſituated, from which may be ſeen the river Delaware and the ſteeples of Philadelphia. Alſo to be ſold, ſome Stock and Farming Utenſils. For further particulars and terms, apply to HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, who will ſhew the premiſes.

January 29. *

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### To be ſold by private ſale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of lime-ſtone Land of the firſt quality, ſituate in Cheſter county, Great Valley, 24 miles from Philadelphia. There are on the plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe, a large new ſtone barn, a new ſtone cart houſe, a two ſtory ſtone ſpring houſe, lately built, and every way fitted for the accommodation of a ſmall family; there are two excellent meadows, and a large proportion of woodland; the fences are in good order: There are two beautiful young apple orchards, and a great variety of other fruit trees. The preſent Lancaſter road runs juſt before the door, and the turnpike about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the houſe. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and may be learned by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 30.

DAVID CLOYD.

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### Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament

of George Aſhbridge, late of Goſhen, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 21ſt day of the Second Month next, at 2 o'clock, near the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 112 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, about three miles and a half from Weſt-Cheſter, near the road leading from thence to Philadelphia. There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe and barn, a good ſpring near the houſe, and a well of good water at the door. The land chiefly lies level and convenient to lime ſtone, and a good proportion thereof is well timbered wood land. The payments are intended to be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH MALIN, } Executors.
JOSEPH RHOADS, }

1ſt month 24th, 1793. *

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### *TO BE SOLD,*

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſuitable for a farmer, and very pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joſhua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the eſtate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceaſed, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other neceſſary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To perſons inclining to purchaſe, the payments will be made eaſy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premiſes, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Waſhington tavern, on the Briſtol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of ſale.

P. S. All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to made ſpeedy payment.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793. ‖ tf.

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### TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Executors.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

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### A WET NURSE.

A HEALTHY woman, with a good breaſt of milk, who can be ſufficiently recommended, is deſirous to take a Child to ſuckle. Enquire of the printers hereof.

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Deerfield, Cumberland county, Jan. 26, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Amie Caſto has eloped from me, and I am fearful ſhe will run me in debt, I hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

§ JACOB CASTO.

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### TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Garrett, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and five from Weſt-Cheſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at Weſt-Cheſter, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premiſes.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

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WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 22d of December, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſuppoſed to be between nine and ten years old. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

* JOSEPH PEARSON.

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### A NEW POST-ROAD.

HAVING been deſired to eſtabliſh a poſt-road from Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to Williamſburg, at the Great Forks of the Geneſee river, in the ſtate of New-York, Notice is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the General Poſt-office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamſburg aforeſaid, by the following route, to wit; the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Poſt, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamſburg.

The propoſals will be received until the 15th of March next, incluſively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Neceſſary Poſt-offices are to be eſtabliſhed on the route, and ſuch perſons appointed Poſt-maſters as the Contractor ſhall name, and the Poſt-maſter General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to ſtate to the Poſt-maſter General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Poſt-offices, which experience ſhall prove to be moſt convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the reſpective Poſt-offices at the hours ſo fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the nonperformance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of poſtage by law eſtabliſhed; and to have the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, ſuch excepted, as ſhall be ſent by a ſpecial meſſenger, or which are or ſhall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Poſt-office, January 22, 1793.

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### TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 107 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, in Cheſter county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, near the turnpike road, pleaſantly ſituated. There is on it about 10 or 11 acres of mowable meadow, and as much more may readily be made, and the whole watered, between 30 and 40 acres of woodland, a very good bearing orchard, and the beſt part of the arable land lately limed:--- The buildings are a log houſe, four rooms on a floor, joiner's ſhop, a new ſtone barn, a ſpring-houſe. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

December 16th, 1792, †

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## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### FRIDAY, January 25.

Several petitions were preſented and read.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the aſſumption, or bill for opening a loan in the notes and certificates, which may be due to the reſpective ſtates from the United States, upon a final ſettlement of accounts. Mr. Dayton's amendment was further debated, viz.---For making the time of commencing the ſubſcriptions, on the 15th day of January, 1794. And the yeas and nays being called for, it was carried in the affirmative, 39 to 20.

Some further amendments were propoſed, ſome of which were agreed to, and others rejected. At length the queſtion on engroſſing the bill with the amendments for a third reading, was called for, and the yeas and nays being taken thereon, were---Yeas 32---Nays 32.

The votes being thus equally divided, the Speaker decided it in the affirmative---ſo that the bill paſſed to a third reading.

Adjourned.

### SATURDAY, January 26.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States, conveying an account of expenditures on behalf of the War department, from 1ſt October to the 21ſt December laſt incluſively, atteſted by the Auditor and Regiſter of the Treaſury,---one hundred copies of this were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gordon preſented two petitions, one from John Roof, a farmer, in the neighbourhood of Fort Schuyler; and the other from Abraham Fort, and Jacob Fort, in the ſame place, praying compenſation for property loſt or deſtroyed during the late war; a motion was made by Mr. Gordon, ſeconded by Mr. Sylveſter, to refer theſe petitions to a ſelect committee, this motion not being agreed to, the petitions were then laid on the table.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the ſubject of loſt and deſtroyed certificates, was called, and read, and one hundred copies thereof ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kittera preſented the petition of James M'Clure, praying compenſation for ſervices; he ſtates in his petition, that he was taken priſoner at Fort Waſhington, and detained in captivity a conſiderable time,---on motion of Mr. Kittera, referred to the Secretary at War.

The engroſſed bill, "to authoriſe a loan in the certificates or notes of ſuch ſtates as ſhall have balances due to them upon a final ſettlement of accounts with the United States," was read, and by mutual conſent, laid on the table.

### MONDAY, January 28.

On motion of Mr. Benſon, the committee on the ſupplementary Judiciary bill, was diſcharged, and the ſubject referred to a ſelect committee.

The engroſſed bill, for aſſuming the balances of the ſtate debts was next taken into conſideration. The previous queſtion was called for by Mr. Page, on which the yeas and nays were as follows, viz.—Yeas 33,—Nays 31.

The main queſtion was then taken—Shall the bill paſs? and the yeas and nays again called, when it appeared there were 32 ayes, and 32 noes, ſo it fell to the Speaker, to decide the fate of the main queſtion, and he gave it in the affirmative; the bill is therefore paſſed to the Senate for concurrence, under the title of "An act to authoriſe a Loan in the certificates or notes of ſuch ſtates as ſhall have balances due to them upon a final ſettlement of accounts with the United States."

On motion of Mr. Findley, the Houſe, in committee of the whole, took up the motion made ſome days ago by Mr. Hartley, for giving ſeven years half pay, or ſome adequate proviſion to the widows and orphans of the officers, &c. who have been killed, whilſt in the ſervice of the United States ſince June, 1784, or who ſhall be hereafter killed.—After ſome time ſpent in the conſideration of this ſubject, the committee roſe and reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned.

### TUESDAY, January 29.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the report of the Secretary of War on the petition of Thomas Wiſhart, together with the report of the ſelect committee, were referred to a ſelect committee, to bring in a bill.

A report was made by Mr. Benſon, from the committee on the petition of Robert Eden, a Yorkſhire farmer, who gave ſecurity at New-York for duties on live ſtock by him imported, but prays to be excuſed from the payment thereof, alledging, that ſeveral of his countrymen may be induced to migrate to America with their ſtock of cattle, &c. if they ſhall meet with reaſonable encouragement. This report was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for regulating foreign gold and ſilver coins, and for other purpoſes, being one of the orders of the day, was taken up in committee of the whole, and ſundry amendments made thereto. The committee roſe and reported the ſame, and it was taken up for conſideration in the Houſe, and the amendments agreed to. The bill paſſed to the Senate.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that the Senate had paſſed the bill, with ſome amendments, entituled "An act to regulate claims to invalid penſions."

The bill for the promotion and encouragement of the uſeful arts, was taken up in committee of the Houſe, and underwent a conſiderable diſcuſſion;—the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

Adjourned.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received laſt Monday, communicating to the Houſe a ſtatement of the expenditures, to the end of 1792, from the ſum of 10,000 dollars appropriated for contingent expences. Alſo a ſupplementary arrangement reſpecting the diſtrict of the ſtate of North Carolina, in relation to the act laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits.

### WEDNESDAY, January 30.

Mr. Hyndman, a repreſentative from the ſtate of Maryland, in the room of Mr. Seney, reſigned, appeared and took his ſeat this day.

Several petitions were preſented, read, and referred.

On motion of Mr. Greenup, the repreſentation of the General Aſſembly of Kentucky, was taken up for a ſecond reading. It relates to a claim of 47.457 dollars, expended in ſundry expeditions made by that ſtate againſt the hoſtile Indians ſince the 1ſt of January 1785—Ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The bill which came in with amendments from the Senate, to regulate claims to invalid penſions, was referred to a committee of the whole, to-morrow.

A repreſentation of the Printers and Bookſellers of Philadelphia, praying that the impoſt duties on three certain kinds of paper, commonly uſed in printing, may be taken off, as a ſufficient quantity cannot be procured from the Paper-makers in this country—This was referred to the ſame committee, to whom was referred the petition of Iſaiah Thomas, of Worceſter, viz. Meſſrs. B. Bourne, Gordon and Moore.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair, on the bill to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, and made ſeveral amendments thereto—the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

### THURSDAY, January 31.

Several petitions were preſented, read and referred.

A bill was reported by Mr. Grove from the committee on the claim of Emanuel Lutherlow, for his expences in coming to America in 1777, to join the American army, which was, by conſent, read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Hillhouſe called up the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Jacob Ball, Captain of the Schooner Ball, praying to be allowed a drawback on goods exported at New York, which the Collector of that port refuſed to allow, of which opinion the Secretary of the Treaſury confirms; ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday next.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair, on the bill for encouraging and promoting uſeful arts, and having gone through the ſame, and made ſeveral amendments which were reported to the Houſe: the bill to lie on the table.

A meſſage from the Senate, with an amendment to the bill for regulating coins, and for other purpoſes—alſo informing, that a letter, directed to the Preſident of Congreſs, was read this morning in the Senate, which they now ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives: this was a letter written from France by Monſ. le Brune. Miniſter for Foreign affairs, in relation to pay of an officer who had ſerved in the American armies, and whoſe executors, ſince his deceaſe had applied to the agent of the United States, reſident in France, but were informed that he had no funds to diſcharge the claim, &c. therefore requeſting relief in the premiſes.

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*From Paris papers brought by the Suffrein packet, arrived at New-York laſt Monday ſe'nnight from l'Orient, after 60 days paſſage.*

### PARIS, November 16.

The commiſſaries of the priſons have reported, that among the number of priſoners there are nine forgers of falſe aſſignats. The council have decreed, that theſe criminals ſhall be ſeparated, and have communication with no perſon whatever.

### NEW BOOKS.

Juſt publiſhed --The Geography of France, deſcribed according to the new mode of diviſions, departments, &c.

In this judicious work is laid down the limits of every department, the mines, minerals, and other natural curioſities of France, the manners, cuſtoms of the people, &c. with a ſummary of the origin and progreſs of the preſent revolution; an account of the decreaſe of monarchy and oppreſſion in that empire, and the introduction and progreſs of the Rights of Man.

Copy of a letter from General Labourdonnaye, read before the National Convention.

" I announce to you, citizens, that my advance guard will this day march for Anvers, through Termonde, and that it will arrive there to-morrow, or, at fartheſt, the day after. The citadel will ſurrender the ſame day to the army of the French Republic, under my command. The inhabitants of Anvers are armed, the cockade is there very numerous, and there remains in the citadel only from five to ſix hundred men, and ſome ſick. The Auſtrians have ſent off in boats the greateſt part of their proviſions; my advanced guard has intercepted ſome of them, laden with grain and ammunition, at Tirtlemont; but, notwithſtanding all our diligence, they are too far advanced for us to have it in our power to capture the whole convoy. I have ſent ſome battalions to occupy Bruges and Oſtend, by which means the Northern Army will be in poſſeſſion of the maritime parts of all Auſtrian Flanders. " LABOURDONNAYE."

Statement of the Artillery captured at Mons.

Ninety-ſeven braſs cannon, nineteen braſs mortars, fourteen ditto beds, total one hundred and thirty pieces. One hundred and ſeven iron cannon. Total, with the mortars, is two hundred and thirty-ſeven pieces. Bullets by thouſands. About five thouſand bombs. Near three hundred thouſand cannon balls, of all ſizes. One thouſand four hundred and thirty-ſeven good fire arms. Tents, ſabres, and piſtols, by thouſands.

### DORDRECHT, (Holland) November 13.

The 25th of laſt month there arrived here five mails from France; and yeſterday evening arrived eight couriers. We are all ſtruck with admiration, on account of the rapid ſucceſs of the French arms. The news of the capitulation of Mons, which puts all Flanders and Brabant in the power of your Republic, yet finds contradictors, although no doubt can be entertained of its validity. The commandant of the citadel of Anvers, ſay they, has announced to the magiſtrates, that he will defend it to the laſt extremity. You cannot conceive the ſenſations which are cauſed by theſe events in this place. They are farther confirmed by the numerous deſerters who are continually paſſing through it. Whole groups of emigrants and Brabanters fill our ſtreets. Our ariſtocrats affect a good countenance; but judge for yourſelf what are their internal apprehenſions. Our patriots do not diſguiſe their ſatisfaction and their hopes. I fear Dumourier will not attempt to free us; it appears that he has ſome other deſigns in contemplation, from the manner in which he treated with the Pruſſians during their retreat. Some talk of a quadruple alliance; but if the French are cautious, the revolution will take place before that can be effected. Terror already diſmays the partizans of the reigning Stadtholder; they wiſh to exculpate themſelves from the imputation of having cauſed thoſe perſecutions which have taken place. They talk of returning the arms to the peaſantry, from whom they had taken them: on the other hand, the troops have been ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs, at a minute's warning; but they dare not ungarriſon the interior country. In a word, all depends upon the French General; if he only ſets foot in our territory, we are free; or at leaſt a counter-revolution will immediately commence. If he does not advance, in order to aſſiſt us, it is a proof that he is not intereſted in our ſucceſs, and we ſhall once more be ſacrificed to political views.

### VIENNA, October 27.

Though it be decided that the war againſt France ſhall be continued next year, and immediate ſums wanted, which cannot return again into the hereditary ſtates, the Emperor has reſolved not to tax the provinces, nor to demand any ſubſidy. The Aulic council of war has already made contracts for conſiderable deliveries of proviſions.

The artillery which ſerved in the ſiege of Belgrade, is already ranged on the glacis of Vienna, to be tranſported to the combined army.

The hereditary ſtates of the empire have engaged to furniſh the Emperor 40,000 recruits, the levies of which are to commence with the month of November.

### LONDON, November 14.

Van der Noot is now in London, but for what expreſs purpoſe is not known.

We ſhall certainly do credit to the French Generals, as we promiſed, in praiſing the bravery of their conduct in the late action before Mons, which was one of the moſt bloody and well fought battles that modern times can furniſh us an example of. Indeed it is the only action of conſequence which has happened during the preſent war.

The French Generals and ſoldiers have gained themſelves immortal military honours in this action; not that the Auſtrians, perhaps, deſerve it leſs than their opponents, for both parties fought moſt bravely; but the French were more in numbers, and their artillery, perhaps the fineſt in Europe, was much better ordered.

What may be the event of this battle it is impoſſible to foretell, but we have too much reaſon to apprehend that the whole country of Brabant will become a conqueſt to the French. It will not however be puſillanimouſly delivered up, for we are given to underſtand, that the Duke de Saxe Teſchen was determined to diſpute every inch of ground with the French, and accordingly had taken a ſtrong poſt at La Halle, two leagues only from Bruſſels, where he intended to make another ſtand.

The retreat of the government of the Netherlands, and the removal of the treaſure from Bruſſels, do not argue that the cauſe was abandoned; theſe meaſures are only a proper precaution againſt the worſt. But perhaps the Auſtrian government has moſt of all to fear from the general ſpirit of inſurrection which prevails throughout the Netherlands, for we have long known it to be a certain fact, that the inhabitants only waited for the invaſion of the French to throw off their ſubmiſſion. We may every day expect to hear of a revolt, particularly in the towns of Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges.

Neither Mons nor Tournay are places of any ſtrength, nor were they capable of making any reſiſtance. Both places have long been diſmantled of their fortifications.

Mons, which is ſituated 26 miles S. E. of Bruſſels, was diſmantled in the year 1748, after being reſtored by the French at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Tournay was diſmantled of its fortifications in 1745, while it was in poſſeſſion of the French, who took it after the famous battle of Fontenoy; this city was alſo reſtored to the Auſtrians at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The only places of ſtrength in the Auſtrian Netherlands are Namur and Luxemburgh; the latter is deemed impregnable, though the fortifications are ſmall.

The French have not totally baniſhed all ideas of Heaven and H-ll, for a letter from General Wimpſden concludes thus, " may the devil run away with me."

### BALTIMORE, January 30.

Yeſterday afternoon, a young man (ſaid to be of reſpectable connexions) was taken up on ſuſpicion of being the perſon who robbed the Eaſtern Mail, and examined by three Juſtices of the peace, of this town. After examining a number of evidences, they ordered him to be committed. We learn, that from the evidence given, there are ſtrong grounds of ſuſpicion of his being the offender.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, dated November 23d, to his friend in this town, received by laſt evening's mail from New-York.

" The French and Auſtrians have had a ſevere battle near Mons. Liberty was again triumphant. The Auſtrians fled, and the French entered Mons without oppoſition. Dumourier, the French General, with his army, is now in poſſeſſion of Bruſſels, the capital of Brabant. They are, alſo, in poſſeſſion of Tournay, and ſeveral other ſtrong towns. This day it is reported, that they are, likewiſe, in poſſeſſion of Oſtend. General Cuſtine wrote the Prince of Heſſe, lately; in his letter he begged leave to remind him, that the day of judgment for all deſpotic Princes was at hand. The German Princes and Biſhops are flying in all directions. The general opinion here is, that it will not be long ere a change in this government takes place. Paine's writings have had a ſurpriſing effect on the minds of the people in this country. Aſſociations are forming in every part of this kingdom, and a parliamentary reform is called for loudly."

### WILMINGTON, February 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinico, to his friend in this town, dated December 18, 1792.

" Since I wrote you laſt, things have taken a moſt diſagreable change; this iſland is on the point of deſtruction; there has been certain accounts received from the National Aſſembly of France, with the account of the retreat of the combined armies; in conſequence of which, the Colonial Aſſembly, (or ariſtocrats) are now ſitting at Fort Royal, and ſhould they determine to oppoſe the new government, as heretofore, it is apprehended a large force will oppoſe them from Hiſpaniola and France, both which are expected daily, and may probably deſtroy the town in caſe of oppoſition; already two people have been killed in the open ſtreet.

" P. S. Since writing the foregoing, the Colonial Aſſembly have broke up; they have reſolved not to admit any troops that may arrive as friends, but oppoſe them to the laſt: in conſequence of which, the white inhabitants are leaving the iſland, by every opportunity, and buſineſs is entirely at a ſtand."

### HARTFORD, January 28.

Some account of the Charitable Society in Hartford.

The firſt idea of this aſſociation for charitable purpoſes was ſuggeſted by obſerving the misfortunes of labouring people, who, in the uſual courſe of their buſineſs, are wounded or expoſed to diſeaſe and ſudden death; and that whoſe families, who live comfortably on the labours of one man, are often reduced to diſtreſs in a moment, by a ſingle accident. To form a fund for the relief of ſuch families, was the original deſign of this ſociety, but the deſign has ſince been extended.

On the 9th of December laſt, about ſixty perſons, who had ſubſcribed the articles of aſſociation, met at the Court-houſe in this city, choſe their officers, and formed a conſtitution for their future regulation. The ſecond article of the conſtitution, deſignating the objects of the ſociety's care, is in theſe words:

" The object of the ſociety is to provide and diſpenſe charitable relief to all inhabitants, of every claſs and deſcription within the limits of the firſt and ſecond ſocieties in Hartford, who need the aid of the benevolent, for whom the poor laws of the ſtate do not provide the relief ſuitable to their condition and circumſtances, or adequate to their neceſſities; among whom the widow, the orphan, the aged, labouring people depreſſed by ſickneſs or inevitable misfortunes, perſons or families of decayed fortune, will be diſtinguiſhed objects of the ſociety's care and munificence. But relief is not to be adminiſtered, except to perſons known to be ſober and induſtrious, not addicted to a miſpenſe of their time and money at tipling-houſes, gaming tables, or any ſpecies of vice."

By a reſolution of the Society, the conſtruction of this article is extended to make proviſion for the education of poor children, whoſe parents are unable to defray the expence of their neceſſary inſtruction, and a number of children are already put to ſchool, at the expence of the ſociety.

Every perſon of good character, ſubſcribing not leſs than one dollar, may become a member of this inſtitution; and to aid its benevolent purpoſes a charity ſermon is to be preached, and a collection made, at leaſt once in every year, under the direction of the Society's committee.

### NEW-YORK.

### MONDAY, February 4.

[FROM LONDON.]

To the SOCIETY for CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION in LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have juſt publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe, in a letter to the National Convention of France, on the defects of the conſtitution of 1791, and the extent of the amendments which ought to be applied. As the true principles of government are the ſame in all countries, being founded on the Rights of Man, which are univerſal and impreſcriptable, I conceive the ſubject of this treatiſe cannot be foreign to the great object of your aſſociation, of which you have done me the honour to make me an honorary member. I therefore preſent a copy of it to you, with the ſame confidence as I have done to the National Convention; a confidence ariſing from a full perſuaſion that the work is founded in truth and reaſon; although theſe principles ſeem not ſo immediately reducible to practice in the government of this country, as in that of France, yet their examination can can never be unſeaſonable.

A great revolution, in the management of the affairs of nations, is doubtleſs ſoon to be expected through all Europe; and, in the progreſs of mankind towards this attainment, it is greatly to be deſired that the convictions to be acquitted by rational diſcuſſion ſhould precede and preclude thoſe which muſt reſult from phyſical exertion.

Such is at leaſt the ardent wiſh of your
friend and adopted brother,
JOEL BARLOW.

London, October 19, 1792.

SIR,

Your manly and energetic addreſs to the National Convention of France, having been received by the Society for Conſtitutional Information, and read at their laſt meeting, they cannot heſitate to return you their unanimous thanks for ſo valuable a preſent; and to expreſs, in their warmeſt terms, their hearty approbation of its ſpirit and tendency. Your little treatiſe, by exhibiting the moſt important political truths in a new and ſtriking point of view, is, in their opinion, happily calculated to inform the inquiring mind, and to inſpire an ardent and enlightened zeal for the happineſs of mankind. In this opinion they doubt not the public voice will concur, when the pamphlet ſhall obtain that general circulation to which its merit ſhall entitle it.

It is with reaſon that you think the ſubject of your book not foreign to the great object of the ſociety; which has invariably lead their countrymen to think for themſelves on the momentuous ſubject of government; and thus to produce an univerſal and practical conviction of one great truth, that, without *a real repreſentation of the people, frequently removed*, there can be no effectual check to that ſyſtem of corruption by which the public treaſure is ſquandered; no ſecurity for that portion of liberty which we ſtill enjoy, nor any rational hope that government will be conducted with a view to its only proper object, *the happineſs of the many, and not the intereſt of the few.*

The Society obſerve with heartfelt ſatisfaction, that in the preſent great criſis of human affairs, while ſome writers are found even in this country, who openly proclaim what they call the " cauſe of Kings," in oppoſition to the cauſe of the people, whom they impudently term the " Swiniſh multitude," there are not wanting on the other hand men of the firſt character and ability, who nobly vindicate the Rights of Man; and they truſt that your excellent writings in general, and the letter to the convention in particular, will be emminently conducive to the ſucceſs and final triumph of that cauſe which you juſtly ſtyle " the moſt glorious that ever engaged the attention of mankind."

Signed by order of the Society,
D. ADAMS, Secretary.

JOEL BARLOW, Eſq.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated the 20th November.

" I am in a bad ſituation to ſay any thing about the French politics; for we are here at the end of the creation: at leaſt, of the European creation; and all the world has the northern intelligence before it reaches us.—Therefore nothing from here can be novel; however, you ſhall have a ſlight taſte of what is going forward. The Convention at Paris have ordered the trial of Charles the firſt, of England, to be tranſlated and publiſhed for the uſe of the members; and I confeſs my fears, that both the King and Queen will make the ſame end that he did. No perſon of reflection can juſtify the exceſſes which the people of Paris committed; nor the part the King is ſaid to have acted, and which is the imputed cauſe of them. The Marquis, you will have heard, is in priſon. Some juſtify him, on the principles of his having gone as far with the people, as in honor he ought to have done; or at leaſt, as he thought he could do, conſiſtent with his oath to the new conſtitution. But, I am of opinion, he ought to have gone further, and ſtuck to his party; by which he might have reſtrained many horrible acts that were committed; for, if the King broke the new conſtitution, he certainly abſolved the ſubjects from their allegiance. It is certainly a wrong part to take, which deprives a man from the confidence of both ſides. The event proves our friend was wrong. Had it not been for him the revolution would not have happened; and had he bore a little longer, he would have been the Waſhington of Europe. I ſhall juſt add, that I am certain he acted from principle; for I know him to be an honeſt man, and a man of honor. The French are preſſing forward with unexampled vigour. Frankfort has paid them two millions of florins to preſerve the city from plunder. A body of troops are on their way to Geneva, to counteract ſome deſigns of the Emperor. The Spaniards have collected about 34,000 ſoldiers on the frontiers of the north, and the militia from thoſe parts have ſailed for Carthagena, to wait for orders; yet I think there will be no war with France. The King of Sardinia has, it is ſaid, called on Great Britain for the execution of ſome treaties that exiſt between them."

Great rejoicings have been had in the Eaſtern ſtates, on account of the ſucceſſes of the French over their enemies: In Boſton, on the 25th ult. a grand CIVIC FESTIVAL was celebrated. The day was welcomed in by a ſalute of cannon from the Caſtle, and the artillery companies. At 11 o'clock, an OX, of 1000 wt. roaſted entire, was exhibited to the citizens, and a GRAND PROCESSION formed. The ox was elevated twenty feet, on a car, drawn by fifteen fine horſes, ornamented with ribbons, bays, &c.—his horns gilded, from the right of which was diſplayed the republican flag of France, and from the left that of the United States; and on a board, placed in front, on the end of the ſpit, was this inſcription, in large gold letters, "PEACE OFFERING TO LIBERTY AND EQUALITY." After which followed the citizens, eight deep, 1600 loaves of bread, and two hogſheads of Punch, drawn on cars, by horſes elegantly decorated, cloſed the proceſſion. It then moved to State-ſtreet, where the citizens partook of the refreſhments provided. The greateſt good will prevailed; and the remaining fragments were ſent to the Gaol and Alms-Houſe. At two o'clock another proceſſion was formed at the State-Houſe, and proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant and ſumptuous entertainment was provided, at which near 300 partook; the Hon. S. Adams acting as Preſident; and the Conſul of France, Vice-Preſident. After the entertainment a number of toaſts and ſentiments were given, accompanied by a diſcharge of cannon. The company retired at an early hour.—In the evening the State-houſe, and the reſidence of the French Conſul, were ſplendidly illuminated. Fire works were exhibited on Corps Hill, and an immenſe bonfire concluded the civic ſcene &c. &c.

In Providence, Norwich and Charleſtown, ſimilar rejoicings took place.

Amid other diſplays of urbanity on this feſtive occaſion, one, highly honourable to the citizens of Boſton, ought not to paſs unnoticed; a ſubſcription was opened for the purpoſe of liberating the priſoners confined in gaol—which was inſtantaneouſly filled. The priſon doors were thrown open, and thoſe who had been long inmured therein, were invited to join their feſtive brethren, and again breathe the air of liberty.

On Friday night laſt, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the book-bindery, in the houſe of Mr. Durell, was diſcovered to be on fire; owing, it is ſaid, to the careleſſneſs of ſome of the hands in throwing a ſnuff of a candle among ſome paper ſhavings. It is ſaid his loſs is conſiderable. Had it not been diſcovered ſo early, the building and thoſe adjacent muſt have unavoidably been deſtroyed.

## PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

On Monday the Supreme Court of the United States opened. Several cauſes, which involve points of great importance, were called over, and aſſigned to different days of the preſent week for argument. Yeſterday the Court appointed to hear the Attorney-General of the United States, on the intereſting queſtion, whether the Supreme Court can take cognizance of action againſt a ſtate, at the ſuit of one or more individuals of another ſtate.

## COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Tueſday, February* 5, 1793.

The committee of ways and means made report, which was read, as follows, viz.

The committee of ways and means, having taken into conſideration that part of the Governor's ſpeech, which recommends the preſervation of the principal or capital ſum of the public ſtock, and the expediency of making ſome arrangements for rendering the unappropriated monies that ſhall from time to time accumulate in the treaſury productive of a reaſonable profit, and having further conſidered the actual ſtate of the finances of this commonwealth, beg leave to report, in part of the objects committed to them, the following reſolutions, as proper to be adopted by this Houſe, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That the monies now lying in, or that may be paid in the ſtate treaſury, before the day of , and are not otherwiſe appropriated, and alſo the monies that ſhall ariſe from the ſale of the certificates of the United States, the property of the ſtate, be veſted in Bank Stock; provided, however, that by the act veſting ſuch monies, the ſtate ſhall reſerve the power to borrow from the Bank, in whoſe ſtock ſuch monies ſhall have been veſted, a ſum of , for the purpoſe of erecting a Loan-office.

2d. Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, upon the following principles, viz.

*Firſt.* That a Company be incorporated, by the name and ſtyle of "The Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennſylvania."

*Second.* That the ſtate be entitled to ſubſcribe to the amount of Dollars.

*Third.* That the Bank of North-America may become ſubſcribers to the amount of Dollars, provided they relinquiſh their charter; and provided alſo, that they ſhall apply for the ſame within .

*Fourth.* That private ſubſcriptions be admitted to the amount of Dollars.

*Fifth.* That the ſtate may borrow, or take upon loan, from the ſaid Bank, a ſum of money equal to Dollars, at ſuch rate of intereſt, not exceeding ſix per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon with the Directors of the ſaid Bank.

3d. Reſolved, That a committee be alſo appointed to bring in a bill upon the following principles, viz.

*Firſt.* That a ſum of money, not exceeding Dollars, to be borrowed from the Bank of Pennſylvania, and to be repaid out of the arrearages due for taxes and lands to this commonwealth, be appropriated for the purpoſe of being lent to citizens of this ſtate, upon mortgages of real property.

*Second.* That the ſaid ſum of Dollars be appropriated for that purpoſe among the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants reſpectively contained in each.

*Third.* That the ſeveral counties ſhall be reſpectively liable for the punctual payment of the intereſt yearly due upon ſuch loans, and of the principal in inſtallments, if demanded by the ſtate.

*Fourth.* That an office for the purpoſe of lending the reſpective ſums thus propoſed to be loaned, be opened in each county, and perſons in each county reſpectively be Truſtees for the ſame.

On motion, Ordered, That Tueſday next be aſſigned for the ſecond reading of the foregoing report.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, (Georgia) dated Jan. 1, 1793.

"On the 27th and 28th ult. we had the greateſt fall of ſnow ever ſeen in Georgia, by the oldeſt inhabitants—It was one foot deep on a level, and was between three and four days in waſting; there are ſome ſpecks of it yet remains, where it is ſheltered from the ſun. When ſuch is the caſe here, I think it muſt be pretty ſmart with you."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated February 1, to his correſpondent in this city.

"Three days ſince, the French Packet, bearing the Cap of Liberty on her main-top-gallant maſt head, arrived here, after a paſſage of 60 days.---I have been on board the packet with a friend, who perfectly underſtands the French language, and by whoſe aid, together with my own enquiries, I learned, that when Dumourier took Bruſſels, he alſo took 4000 priſoners, and the next day was joined by 1500 deſerters; cannon by hundreds, &c. and that the King of Pruſſia had declared and acknowledged the French a free and independent people;—that he has retired to Berlin, and ſwears vengeance againſt the emigrant Princes for deceiving him, beſides demanding reimburſement for his men and expences. All Italy, it was expected, would fall immediately into the hands of the French, and that the Pope was actually a priſoner before the time of the Packet's ſailing. Of theſe things, however, we ſhall ſoon be able to mention further particulars.

Private letters from Europe ſay, that ſince the National Convention of France has begun to agitate the queſtion of the King's trial, he has fallen into a profound melancholy, of rather the lethargic kind; that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has poſitively refuſed to furniſh her quota of troops to the confederacy againſt France, preferring to pay her contingent in money. Every thing in Germany wore the appearance of a long war, and freſh contributions were levying to carry it on with renewed fury; this was conſidered as a dreadful incident for the lower and middle claſſes of people, whoſe earnings were almoſt nothing, and to make things ſtill worſe, hardly any money was current. The manufacturers at Vienna had diſcharged upwards of 6000 hands, many of whom were reduced to beg their bread in the ſtreets. Their number ſoon amounted to 8 or 9000, who went in a body to the Emperor Francis, and petitioned to be reinſtated in their places---Their requeſt was refuſed; they then ſurrounded the palace, crying out *grant us bread, we do not want wages!* The military were then called inſtantly in, and this ſtarving mob diſperſed.

The following particulars are ſelected from papers received by the French packet Suffrein, Capt. Orſet, in 60 days from l'Orient:

Citizen Gregorie was elected Preſident of the National Convention on the 16th November.

General Dumourier's letter, dated at Bruſſels, Nov. 14th, to the Convention, was read in that aſſembly, on the 16th. He had a battle of 6 hours, againſt equal force; many fell, but he glorioſly conquered, and entered Bruſſels triumphant---and no ſooner had he arrived than 1500 deſerters came over to him---We would finiſh, ſays Dumourier, the deſtruction of the antrichienne army.

Gen. Valence has taken Charleroy.

A letter from Gen. Labourdonnaye announced, that he expected to take poſſeſſion of Anvers (or Antwerp) the next day; Cockades increaſe daily here; they had filed off from the citidel in numbers, expecting an attack; ſome of the baggage is taken, the Gen. had ſent for a battalion to occupy Bruges and Oſtend—and adds, that by this means the army of the north will be in poſſeſſion of all the maritime ports of Autrichienne Flanders.

They write to the Convention from the eaſtern coaſt of France, that an army of 30,000 men will be ready to march by Dec. 1; they are in different corps from Perpignon to Toulon. The people are zealous on the coaſt, and a deſcent by the Spaniards would be laughed at—where it permitted, the ardour of the people is ſuch, that they would not only enter Catalonia, (Spain) but penetrate triumphantly to Madrid!

The Heſſians have retreated to the other ſide of Marbourg, paſſing by Hernberg---the Pruſſians are neither at Weilbourg, nor Weſlar, ſays Gen. Cuſtine.

Two millions of aſſignats were redeemed and burned on the 18th, which, with 647 millions before burned, makes 847 millions.

Many emigrants have ſneaked home---the general law reſpecting them is not yet completed.

A meſſenger, deputed by the department of the Lower Rhine, announced to the National Convention, Nov. 18, that one of the Bailiwicks of the Duchy of Deux Ponts, had deſired to re unite themſelves to France---Sent to the diplomatique committee.

A long letter from Nice was read, ſtating outrages which had been committed, and requeſting commiſſaries may be ſent to the army of Var, which was decreed, and Goupileau, Collot d'Herbois and Laſource, were named.

⁂ The Paper-makers in and near this city, are requeſted to attend a particular meeting, to be held at M'Shane's Tavern, the ſign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 9th inſtant, at twelve o'clock.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1793.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-office, at Eaſtown, in Pennſylvania, January 1, 1793.

Mr. ——— Shannon, Buſhy Meadows, Mount Bethel, Pennſylvania.

Mr. John Starlin, Pennſylvania, Northampton, Eaſtown.

Mrs. Jane Starlin, do. do. do.

Mr. Acheſon Thompſon, Forks of Delaware, near Eaſton.

HENRY SPERING, Poſt-maſter.

## To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATES, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

No. 1. BELMONT, containing 534 acres 97 perches, conſiſting of excellent arable and paſture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow; there are three farm houſes and three barns erected thereon, within four miles of navigable water, it adjoins Neſhaminey-creek, and is well watered with ſprings and ſmall ſtreams in abundance. This farm will be ſold all together, or divided, as may ſuit purchaſers.

No. 2. RICHLIEU, adjoining the above tract, containing about 364 acres, near one half of which is of the beſt timber land, conſiſting of black, white and Spaniſh oak, hickory and cheſnut, the other half good arable and paſture land, with a ſufficient proportion of good meadow, well watered. There are on the premiſes a large farm houſe, barns, ſtables and other erections, in good order, with a large orchard of choice fruit trees; the whole in good repair. Part of the woodland of this farm will be ſold in ſmall lots, and the remainder will be ſold all together, or in parts, as may ſuit purchaſers.

No. 3. A Tract of LAND, in Richland townſhip, abounding with good timber, plowland, paſture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. This tract is capable of great improvement;-----for price and conditions of payment, apply to WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

No. 4. LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS BARTOW, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

DANIEL BENEZET, acting Executor.

February 1, 1793. *

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, of Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, did, ſome time in the year 1791, execute a bond for 125 l. unto Andrew Moore, Eſq; a late member of Congreſs from the ſtate of Virginia, and have paid the ſum of one hundred pounds on ſaid bond; but as the ſaid Andrew Moore, Eſq; refuſes to fulfil the conditions on which ſaid bond was given, I hereby forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, for I am determind not to pay the remainder, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled by law.

January 25, 1793. ¶ SAMUEL BYERS.

## *To be SOLD, at private Sale,*

A PLANTATION, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, ſituated in Deerfield, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A good title will be made, and poſſeſſion delivered on the twenty-firſt day of March next. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 22, 1793. 4w AARON LEAKE.

## TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, in Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Skippack Road, pleaſantly ſituated. There are on the premiſes a good two-ſtory ſtone houſe, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a kitchen adjoining, a good ſtone barn, forty by twenty-eight feet, a good ſpring, and ſtone ſpring-houſe, about eight or nine acres of mowable meadow, and more may be made, about ſixty acres of woodland, a good bearing orchard, with a number of other fruit trees, there is a tenement on the premiſes beſide, and may be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Feb. 1, 1793. * JOSEPH M'CLEAN.

## TO BE LET,

THE Plantation and Tavern, known by the ſign of the Waggon; likewiſe the Tavern and Plantation, now known by the ſign of General Wolfe, both on the Lancaſter Road; alſo two other Plantations, of about one hundred acres each, with a good proportion of watered meadow to each; likewiſe a good ſtone Smith's Shop, with two fire places, in a good place for buſineſs. They may all be entered on the firſt day of April next. Apply at the ſign of the Waggon, to CALEB WAY.

N. B. No ſtranger need apply for the taverns, except well recommended.

February 2, 1793. * 7w

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 15th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and forty-nine acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marple, Delaware county, (late Cheſter county) bounded by lands of Edward Fell, Nathaniel Holland, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Heacock, and to be ſold by JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

*Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,*

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the Year 1793.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactories and the uſeful Arts.

THE Committee appointed to conſider and report on the petition of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, Glue and Parchment Maker, Report, That they have conferred with him upon the ſubject of both the articles manufactured by him, and have made careful enquiry of ſeveral perſons who have dealt and conſumed his Glue and Parchment, and are fully convinced that they are as good as what are uſually imported from Europe: They beg leave therefore to recommend Mr. Joſeph Rogers to the Board, as worthy of their countenance and that of the Friends of American Manufactories:

Whereupon, it is Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Board, that Mr. Joſeph Rogers deſerves the encouragement of the Friends to the Manufactories of this country.

Ordered that the Report and this Reſolve be publiſhed.

May 21, 1788. JOSEPH B. M'KEAN, Secretary.

⁂ The Subſcriber returns thanks to his Cuſtomers for the great encouragement he has met with; he acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, that he has a quantity of the above Articles on hand, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his Manufactory, Pooles's Bridge, Front-ſtreet.

January 22, 1793. JOSEPH ROGERS.

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Norriſton, January 18, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the houſe of Jacob Barr, inn-kepper in Potts town, on Saturday, the 9th day of February next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, Eight lots of ground, ſituate in the town aforeſaid, each lot contiguous to the other, bounded by Douglaſs and Cheſnut Streets, containing ſixty feet in front, and three hundred feet back each, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, the numbers are, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78. The whole taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Frederick Matthew, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

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On THURSDAY, the 21ſt of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia,

THE noted INN, known by the Sign of the GOLDEN SWAN, late the eſtate of Martin Kreider, deceaſed, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in ſaid city. The Lot contains 34 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and 195 feet in depth. The Houſe is three ſtories high, and has 3 rooms on the lower floor, 4 on the ſecond, and 7 on the third, and the front part of the garret is divided into 2 rooms, which are plaiſtered. The Kitchen is large, and over it are 2 lodging rooms. There is a pump in the yard, and the Stables are ſpacious. The ſituation is one of the beſt in the city for a Public Houſe. The Houſe and Stables have lately been completely repaired.

Alſo, a LOT of GROUND, on the north ſide of Elm-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, at the corner of a 10 feet wide alley, extending from Elm to Vine-ſtreet. This Lot contains 17 feet in breadth and 75 feet in depth, and is ſubject to a ground-rent of three and a half Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum.

The purchaſer or purchaſers may have credit for conſiderable part of the purchaſe-money, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt for the ſame.

Jan. 18, 1793. JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

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CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, ſome time ago, a black COW, with crumple horns, her left ear cropt, a ſtar in her forehead, with a white belly, and a part of her bag, a white ſpot on her flank, apt to buck when milking. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges, and take her away.

* WILLIAM CROUCH.

On Mr. Morris's place, near the Upper Ferry.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 10th of this inſtant, a bay Horſe, about fifteen hands high, with a ſtar and ſnip in his forehead, and two white feet. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † GEORGE LOWNES

January 10, 1793.

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## FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, ſituate in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, containing ſeven acres and an half of land. There are on the premiſes a new two ſtory houſe, wheelwright's ſhop, and good ſtabling; the houſe has been occupied as a ſtore, being in a rich part of the country, on the Reading, and a croſs road leading from Lancaſter to Corryell's Ferry, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and three from the county town (Norris) there is a well of excellent water at the door, about two acres of meadow, and the remainder plough-land. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 8th, 1792. * JACOB VANFUSSEN.

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## A FARM and GRIST-MILL

Will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the ſign of the Buck, in Southampton, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE farm contains 145 acres of land, about twelve whereof are meadow, chiefly watered from the race, an orchard of grafted fruit in its prime, and a conſiderable quantity of wood land; on it are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtables and ſheds to accommodate teams bringing wheat to the mill, and a large, well conſtructed griſt-mill, furniſhed with all the neceſſary conveniences for both merchant and country work of every kind. This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on what is commonly called the Briſtol Road, and the road from Philadelphia to Wright's-town, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from a landing on the Delaware, from whence the flour is conveyed to market by water at a ſmall expence. Any perſon deſirous of knowing the conditions of the ſale, may be informed by applying to Vanuxem and Lombaert, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Northampton, Bucks county.

HENRY WYNKOOP.

Bucks county, January 10, 1793. ‡

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## To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the Bethlehem road, in the townſhip of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-houſe tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining ſaid dwelling-houſe, near the door of which is a never-failing ſpring, a new ſtone houſe lately erected over ſaid ſpring, a large ſtone barn and ſtables, built this laſt ſummer. There are on ſaid place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, or further particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN CLEMMENS.

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## *To the Citizens of Pennſylvania.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

*Has now the pleaſure of preſenting to you, and the World at Large,*

## His MAP *of the* STATE.

THE conſtant labour of ſix years. During which time, he exerted his abilities, ſparing neither money nor labour, in bringing it to its preſent perfection.

Not having the aſſiſtance of a preceding map founded on authentic documents, he was obliged to compleat it from detached ſurveys, collected, from the one to the other extreme of the ſtate, at a heavy expence. Yet ſundry parts of the Map remain blank, for want of materials, which he intends completing as they can be procured. He nevertheleſs preſumes that it is as correct, for the ſame extent of country, if not more ſo, than any Map that has heretofore been produced, even in the old countries. This however he is willing to ſubmit to their impartial judgment; well knowing that the nature of the work does not admit of abſolute perfection. What errors it may contain, he wiſhes to be informed of; and will be very thankful for any aſſiſtance, or materials of correction, and ſuch other additional matter as may be thought worthy of inſertion, forwarded to him in north Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88, poſt paid, and he will have the plates altered accordingly.

He colours, varniſhes, and fully completes the ſaid Maps, on Rollers, or Frames, in a ſtyle ſuperior to thoſe done in London; he alſo cuts and folds them for pocket-carriage.

He has likewiſe, *his Small Maps of Pennſylvania.*

Reading Howell.

Philadelphia, December 31.

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Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, from under the hands and ſeals of the Commiſſioners, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Samuel Smith, Innkeeper, in the town of Darby, Delaware county, (late Cheſter county.) on Friday, the 8th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate in the ſaid town of Darby, bounded by Front-ſtreet, and land of Hezekiah Hibberd, and Ebenezer Worth. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate late of Jeſſe Bonſal, deceaſed.

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, three-eighth parts of one Forge and 30 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Aſton, Delaware county, (late Cheſter county) bounded by lands of Abraham Sharpleſs, John Edwards, and others, which James Thompſon holds for life, in right of his wife, Sarah Thompſon (late Sarah Taylor). Taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Thompſon, and to be ſold during his natural life. ‡ JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Tueſday, the 12th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Coventry, bounded by lands of William Smith, Joſeph Pitting, and others, containing 100 acres, more or leſs; Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Cummings.

‡ JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Water Corn or Griſt Mill, and 30 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Beard, and to be ſold, by

† JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

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ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtates of WILLIAM and DAVID COULSTON, late of Norriſtown townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are requeſted to make paymenr by the 11th day of February next, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtates, are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before ſaid day. to

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Acting Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, January 10, 1793. †

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## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 2d inſtant, a Negroe MAN, named JACK, 19 or 20 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on and took with him, a new wool hat, light brown broadcloth coat, ſpotted velvet jacket, brown velvet breeches, all of them with metal buttons: Likewiſe ſuppoſed to have taken with him, a blue and white ſilk handkerchief, an old brown coat, a hunting ſhirt, brown fuſtian trowſers, ribbed light blue ſtockings, good ſtrong ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† MICHAEL GRAHAM.

N. B. Said Negroe is fond of ſtrong liquor, is ſlow of ſpeech, was brought up to the farming buſineſs, and is a handy fellow.

Honeybrook townſhip, Cheſter county, January 8, 1793.

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## *FOUR DOLLARS Reward.*

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of New-Providence, Montgomery county, an Iriſh ſervant Man, named RICHARD THOMSON, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, with ſhort curled hair of a ſandy colour, heavy eye-brows, much marked with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away a ſhort ſailor coat of grey coating, a ſhort cloth waiſtcoat of a light colour, a round high crowned hat, grey coating overalls, woolen yarn hoſe, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings; he is a taylor by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

Jan. 9, 1793. * PETER WHITNER.

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## WATCHES.

## ISAAC PRICE,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

On the North Side of Marker ſtreet, No. 79, and nearly oppoſite Strawberry-alley,

HAS juſt received from France, an Aſſortment of elegant French gold WATCHES, of the neweſt faſhion; alſo from London, a large and very elegant aſſortment of gilt and ſilver warranted WATCHES, from Six to Three Guineas; all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, by the quantity or ſingle Watch. Alſo, on hand, an aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable fine cut STEEL WATCH CHAINS, &c.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1793. †

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## FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---ſituate on Great Chickaſalungo creek, in the townſhip of Donegal, in the county of Lancaſter, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderſon's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the laſt mentioned ferry.

On this eſtate are erected two dwelling-houſes and two log barns, with ſtables ſufficient for all the ſtock neceſſary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houſes has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable houſe, at preſent occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interſperſed with beautiful young white-oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the beſt limeſtone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immenſe quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is conſiderable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickaſalunga, which may, at a very ſmall expence, be converted into the beſt meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the aſſiſtance of a ſmall wheel, may be eaſily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almoſt over every acre of arable land.

On the premiſes are an extenſive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient diſtance from the houſe. The Chickaſalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fiſh in great abundance, and is within the ſouthern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far diſtant from where it empties itſelf into the river Suſquehanna, and near the ſpot where the water is to be taken from the ſaid river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardneſs) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be tranſported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and eaſy rate. The many ſuperior advantages of this eſtate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaſer is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do juſtice to the ſoil, timber, meadow, and beautiful ſituation of a farm, preſumed to be equal to any in the ſtate, and well calculated for the emolument of an induſtrious farmer. To accommodate purchaſers, a diviſion of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the ſeveral kinds of land. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaſter, or at the houſe of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, ſouth Front-ſtreet, to

ROWLAND EVANS,

Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joſeph James, ſurviving partners of the late houſe of Abel James and ſons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

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## TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 7th day of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, near Deer Creek, a Negroe MAN, named CHARLES, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has had a ſore on his right hand, which it is likely he will endeavour to conceal by wearing a glove; he is very black, artful, and inſinuating in his manners, ſeldom ſpeaks without ſmiling: Had on and took with him when he went away, a country cloth jacket, a light blue coat, a pair of boots and ſhoes; but it is probable he may change his cloaths and name. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ BARNARD PRESTON, ſenior.

Harford county, January 5, 1793.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the Subſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

Oct, 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for ſale. Enqure as above.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 110 acres, ſituate on the weſtern ſide of Schuylkill, and half a mile from Righter's ferry, 7 miles from Philadelphia; about 90 acres of plowland, the remainder meadow, and woodland, with a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, a barn, and ſpring houſe. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

Lower Merion, January 5th 1793. †

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Burke, taylor, late of Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip and county aforeſaid; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of the Third month next, in order to be ſettled.

OWEN THOMAS, Executor.

12th Month 28th, 1792. ‡

---

## ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

## *STEWART & COCHRAN,*

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and

Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (beſides Aſtronomical Calculations) Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Neceſſary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER; That therein true Spiritual Communion with Chriſt may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God ſealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Londonderry.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

The FAMILY INSTRUCTOR, in three Parts, Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Maſters and Servants. III. To Huſbands and Wives.

***PHILADELPHIA:*** Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1793.] [NUMBER 3274.

# THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1793.

On Friday laſt the December (Britiſh) Packet arrived at New-York from Falmouth. By this veſſel we have London papers to the 12th of December, from which the following intereſting advices are extracted.

### LONDON, December 2.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 1.

By the KING,

### A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act, paſſed in the twenty-ſixth year of our reign, entituled "An act for amending and reducing into one act of Parliament the laws relating to the militia in that part of Great-Britain called England," it is enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for us, in the caſes and in manner therein mentioned, the occaſion being firſt declared in council, and notified by proclamation, if no parliament ſhall be then ſitting, to order and direct the drawing out and embodying of our militia forces, or any part thereof: And whereas we have received information, that, in breach of the laws, and notwithſtanding our royal proclamation of the twenty-firſt day of May laſt, the utmoſt induſtry is ſtill employed by evil-diſpoſed perſons within this kingdom, acting in concert with perſons in foreign parts, with a view to ſubvert the laws and eſtabliſhed conſtitution of this realm, and to deſtroy all order and government therein; and that a ſpirit of tumult and diſorder, thereby excited, has lately ſhewn itſelf in acts of riot and inſurrection. And whereas, under the preſent circumſtances, it is more particularly neceſſary, that, for the immediate ſuppreſſion of ſuch attempts, ſome addition ſhall be made, as the exigency of the caſe may require, to the force which may be in readineſs to act for the ſupport of the civil magiſtrates; we therefore, being determined to exert the powers veſted in us by law for the protection of the perſons, liberties and properties of our faithful ſubjects, and fully relying on their zeal and attachment to our perſon and government, and to the happy conſtitutions eſtabliſhed in theſe kingdoms, have thought fit to declare in our council, our royal intention, for the cauſes and on the occaſion aforeſaid, to draw out and embody ſuch part of our militia forces as may more immediately enable us to provide for the ſaid important objects. And we do hereby, in purſuance of the ſaid recited act, notify to all our loving ſubjects our ſaid intention, and the cauſes and occaſion thereof.

Given at our Court at Windſor, the firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and in the thirty-third year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

Dec. 4. Accounts from Cleves, dated Nov. 28, ſay, "That yeſterday the King of Pruſſia marched againſt Valence and Bournonville, whoſe advanced poſts were near Taerbach. The conſequences may be expected to be very ſerious to the French, as the Pruſſians moved with the determination to conquer."

Yeſterday 12 pieces of cannon were brought up to the Duke of Richmond's houſe from Woolwich, and ſeveral more were ordered to be brought this day.

Yeſterday a board was held at the Admiralty office, when two ſhips of the line and five frigates were ordered into commiſſion. A Proclamation was alſo iſſued for giving bounties of £3 to able, £2 to ordinary ſeamen, and £1 to able bodied landmen.

December 5 Monday night the Attorney and Solicitor General had a further conference, by appointment, with the Miniſter, reſpecting ſome intended proſecutions for ſeditious writings.

Yeſterday an expreſs was ſent off from the Admiralty to Portſmouth, for ſeveral ſhips more to be equipped and got ready with all poſſible ſpeed.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put his Majeſty's ſhip Alcide, of 74 guns, into commiſſion, and given the command to Capt. Linſee: ſhe is to be ſtationed at Portſmouth.

The Orpheus frigate, of 32 guns, at Deptford, is put into commiſſion, and Capt. H. Newcombe appointed to command her. Six more frigates are preparing at the ſame port.

Seven rendezvous houſes are now open in Wapping, and on the coaſt of the river.

Twelve ſail of the line are ordered for ſervice immediately; Four at Chatham, five at Portſmouth, and three at Plymouth ordinary.

A guardſhip from Chatham is ordered out to the Nore.

A ſquadron is to rendezvous in the Downs, as ſoon as it can be got ready.

Lord Adam Gordon, the commander in chief in North-Britain, has received notice from the War Office, that all abſent officers and men, either on leave or recruiting, are immediately to join their regiments in that kingdom.

A reinforcement of 3000 men, for the army of M. de Cuſtine, paſſed through Worms on the 18th of November, with 120 waggons, of which 75 were loaded with powder.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, December 3.

"Saturday morning orders were received here for the artificers and workmen of this dock-yard, who are not employed by taſk or job-work, to work one tide a day extra during the winter months. This agreeable news has filled the minds of the people with delight, and buſineſs is now carried on here with great ſpirit and emulation, recruits are daily coming in to our barracks."

Yeſterday, at Merchant Taylor's Hall, the lately advertiſed meeting of the Merchants, bankers, tradeſmen, &c. of London, took place. There could not be fewer than 3000 perſons within the hall; without the doors, the yard and ſtreet were both crowded.

A reſolution having been read, which went to ſay how neceſſary it is at this criſis, for the reſpectable inhabitants of this metropolis in particular, to expreſs their attachment to the conſtitution of the country, alarmed as they are for its ſafety, was then ſeconded, and carried, amid ſhouts of acclamation, againſt only about 6 oppoſing hands, who were turned out.

The points of the declaration afterwards read, that met the loudeſt applauſe, were thoſe which ſtated it as the opinion of the reſpectable inhabitants of London, that whatever little abuſes might, from time, have crept into the Britiſh government, the conſtitution poſſeſſed in itſelf ſufficient energy to correct them, and that that conſtitution eſtabliſhed what might not be invaded, a government of King, Lords, and Commons.

Some mention, by reſpectable characters, was made of a parliamentary reform, but this was ſtated to be extraneous to the avowed buſineſs of the meeting, and tending to enſnare the original queſtion.

A committee was appointed, and books were immediately opened at the hall for ſignatures, which will be multiplied in different parts of the town as may be neceſſary.

We are informed that a meeting is intended to be held, of the county of Hertford, by a requiſition to the high ſheriff, for the purpoſe of conſidering the propriety of an aſſociation on principles ſimilar to thoſe of one lately eſtabliſhed in London, for the preſervation of our conſtitution, and for maintaining the laws of the land.

The ſpirit that animates every being in this kingdom who has property, is finely arouſed.——Our merchants diſtinguiſh themſelves in zealous aſſociation, and parochial confederations will link, as it were, the loyal ſubjects of theſe realms together.

Meetings are forming in many of the counties, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing aſſociations ſimilar to that held at the Crown and Anchor, for the preſervation of our conſtitution, and for maintaining the laws of the land.

A man was on Saturday committed to Chelmsford gaol, by the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, Clerk, charged on an oath with having, on the Monday preceding, at the Red Lion inn, at Latchindon, in Eſſex, uttered various treaſonable expreſſions againſt his Majeſty's perſon and government, and inciting others to various acts of inſurrections, and cauſing and encouraging them to pull down certain gates, guide-poſts, pale-fences, &c. and to commit ſundry outrages in that neighbourhood. The priſoner, who was formerly a private in the 9th regiment of foot, was apprehended by the vigilance of Mr. Dudley, who purſued him through different parts of the country, till he was at length traced to, and ſecured amongſt the workmen employed on Mr. Weſtcombe's navigable canal, in the neighbourhood of Maldon.

The Britiſh Cabinet have reſolved to maintain the treaty of Weſtphalia, and conſequently to ſupport the Stadholder and Dutch nation, not only in the ſpirit of ſupporting our ally, but in that of joining other powers in a general effort to repreſs too bold a diſpoſition towards innovation. This report we ſtate without making any comments. Indeed at the preſent criſis, it is prudent and proper to be rather ſparing of comments and conjectures. We look with anxious ſolicitude to the approaching meeting, and to the deciſions of the Britiſh Legiſlature.

In the debate in the National Convention, reſpecting the fate of Louis Capet, a much-injured Prince, there is now a ſpirit of juſtice and moderation that promiſes, if not to reſtore the royal family of France to any tolerable comfort of reſpectability of ſituation, at leaſt to ſave the French nation from the indelible diſgrace of imbruing their hands in the blood of the only amiable, juſt, and patriotic King that France has known ſince the aſſaſſination of Henry IV.

Yeſterday, at one o'clock, a full Board was held at the Admiralty-office, when upwards of twenty Captains and Lieutenants received commiſſions. The board broke up at an early hour, adjourned till this day.

The committee appointed to examine the papers lately found in the Thuilleries, are ſaid to have diſcovered proofs, ſo convincing, of the corruption of Mirabeau, that it will be neceſſary to expel him from the Pantheon. The Biſhop of Autun, Deleſſart, Chapelier, and Saint Foy, are alſo named in this criminal liſt.

Dec. 10. The London Gazette, of December 8, contains his Majeſty's proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of corn.

A proclamation, prohibiting the exportation or carrying coaſtwiſe (excepting by the order of the Maſter-General of the Ordnance) all manner of arms, ammunition and ſalt-petre.

And rewards of 100l. for the apprehending of John Terence Froſt, of Weſtminſter, and Sampſon Perry, of Weſtminſter; the firſt, for ſcandalous, wicked, malicious and ſeditious words, of and concerning his preſent Majeſty, and the Conſtitution of the realm; and the latter for having printed and publiſhed, a falſe, ſcandalous, wicked, malicious and ſeditious libel. Both rewards to be paid by the Solicitor of his Majeſty's treaſury.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated December 7.

"Sailed out of the harbour to Spithead, his Majeſty's ſhips Edgar, 74 guns, Captain Bertie; Hector, 74, Montague; Ferret, 18, Nowell; and the Scout, of 14; alſo the Juno, Hood, and Spitfire, Woodley, on a cruize."

Admiral Philip Affleck is ſaid to be appointed Port-Admiral at Portſmouth, in the room of Lord Hood, who is to have a command at ſea.

A chain of frigates are cruizing off the French coaſt, to prevent the ſmuggling of corn from hence into that country.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury, dated December 7.

"Yeſterday, in conſequence of his majeſty's royal proclamation of the firſt inſt. a meeting of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Common Council, was held at the Guildhall in this city, to take into conſideration the moſt proper mode of expreſſing their attachment to the conſtitution, as by law eſtabliſhed, and for preſerving the peace and tranquility of this city, when ſeveral reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed, and at the ſame time it was ordered, that 2000 copies of the conſiderations and reſolutions entered into and agreed upon by the Crown and Anchor Aſſociation, ſhould be printed and diſtributed from houſe to houſe, throughout the city."

Extract of a letter from Northampton, dated December 7.

"This day, in purſuance of public notice, the moſt reſpectable and numerous meeting ever remembered, of the inhabitants of this town, was held at the Guildhall, to take into conſideration the preſent ſituation of public affairs, when it was unanimouſly reſolved, that a ſolemn declaration to ſupport our conſtitution in church and ſtate, againſt all its enemies, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhould be ſigned by every good and loyal ſubject in the town, and publiſhed."

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, dated December 7.

"The largeſt and moſt reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentlemen, ever known in this town, was held this morning, for the purpoſe of aſſociating againſt levellers and republicans The patriotic ſpirit to preſerve entire the preſent conſtitution animated every perſon preſent, and the ſentiments of the Crown and Anchor Aſſociation were unanimouſly adopted. Mr. Taylor, the banker, who ſuffered ſo much during the riots ſent a letter to the meeting, expreſſive of his attachment to the King and Conſtitution, and the reſolutions of the diſſenters at a meeting, the preceding evening, were brought by two gentlemen deputed by them, expreſſive of their deſire to adopt any meaſure in conjunction with the meeting, that might preſerve the peace and proſperity of the town and country.

"A letter from the members of the New Jeruſalem Church was alſo read, expreſſing their ſenſe of the duty of ſubmiſſion to all civil magiſtrates, and their love of peace and harmony; and this numerous aſſembly having reſolved, without a diſſentient voice, to riſk their lives and fortunes in defence of our happy conſtitution, peaceably ſeparated."

Dec. 11. Yeſterday an order was iſſued from the War-office for the whole army of Great-Britain to be augmented ten men a company, cavalry as well as infantry.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 3.

"The Emperor is again reſolved to try the event of arms, and great preparations are making for that purpoſe. The Court of Naples ſeconds him. Chambon has been proclaimed Mayor of Paris, and has declared that he has accepted of the poſt, but he would not take poſſeſſion of it till he had delivered in his accounts as adminiſtrator of the hoſpitals, which he promiſed to do in the courſe of twenty-four hours."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 6.

"The citadel of Namur is taken. Gen. Beaulieu advanced to its aſſiſtance, and Gen. Valence went to meet him, and, after an obſtinate engagement, defeated him, Beaulieu retired to Luxembourg, and the garriſon of the citadel capitulated immediately."

The Convention of "Friends of the people in Scotland," have publiſhed a declaration, in which they repreſent, that they have no other object than a reform of Parliament, and that all other opinions, eſpecially thoſe which impute to them any intentions concerning a diviſion of property, or an equality of condition, are erroneous.

Dec. 15. A riot, attended with ſome circumſtances of cruelty and perſecution, has ariſen at Mancheſter, and was not entirely quelled when the accounts came away. The populace there have imbibed, it ſeems, the wretched error, that all perſons, however reſpectable by property and previous character, who now diſcover a wiſh for parliamentary reform, are enemies to the conſtitution of the country.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

Thurſday, December 13

This being the firſt day of the meeting of Parliament, his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Lords, and, being ſeated on the throne, delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having judged it neceſſary to embody a part of the militia of this kingdom, I have, in purſuance of the proviſions of the law, called you together within the time limited for that purpoſe, and it is on every account a great ſatisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture. I ſhould have been happy if I could have announced to you the ſecure and undiſturbed continuance of all the bleſſings which my ſubjects have derived from a ſtate of tranquility; but events have recently occurred which require our united vigilance and exertion, in order to preſerve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

The ſeditious practices which have been in a great meaſure checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the laſt ſeſſion, and by the general concurrence of my people in the ſame ſentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increaſed activity. A ſpirit of tumult and diſorder (the natural conſequences of ſuch practices) has ſhewn itſelf in acts of riot and inſurrection, which required the interpoſition of a military force in ſupport of the Civil Magiſtrate. The induſtry employed to excite diſcontent, on various pretexts, and in different parts of the kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a deſign to attempt the deſtruction of our happy conſtitution, and the ſubverſion of all order and government; and this deſign has evidently been purſued in connection and concert with perſons in foreign countries.

I have carefully obſerved a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent war on the continent, and have uniformly abſtained from any interference with reſpect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impoſſible for me to ſee, without the moſt ſerious uneaſineſs, the ſtrong and increaſing indications which have appeared there, of an intention to excite diſturbances in other countries, to diſregard the rights of neutral nations, and to purſue views of conqueſt and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States General (who have obſerved the ſame neutrality with myſelf) meaſures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the poſitive ſtipulations of exiſting treaties. Under all theſe circumſtances I have felt it my indiſpenſable duty to have recourſe to thoſe means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entruſted by law; and I have alſo thought it right to take ſteps for making ſome augmentation of my naval and military force, being perſuaded that theſe exertions are neceſſary in the preſent ſtate of affairs, and are beſt calculated both to maintain internal tranquility, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preſerving the bleſſings of peace.

Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, conſiſtently with the ſecurity of my kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of engagements, which we are bound equally by intereſt and honour to fulfil.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I have no doubt that you will be ready to make a due proviſion for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice.

You will certainly join with me in lamenting any neceſſity for extraordinary expences, which may for a time prevent the application of additional ſums, beyond thoſe which are already annually appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the relief which my ſubjects might have derived from a further diminution of taxes; but I am confident you will feel that thoſe great ends will ultimately be beſt promoted, by ſuch exertions as are neceſſary for our preſent and future ſafety and tranquility; and it is a great conſolation to me to reflect, that you will find ample reſources for effectually defraying the expence of vigorous preparations, from the exceſs of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Britiſh arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war, by an advantageous and honourable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly ſatisfactory to me, from their tendency to ſecure the future tranquility of the Britiſh dominions in that part of the world.

Your attention will now naturally be directed to ſuch meaſures for the future government of thoſe valuable poſſeſſions, as ſhall appear, from experience and full conſideration, moſt likely to provide for their internal proſperity, and to ſecure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

I am perſuaded it will be the object of your immediate conſideration, to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the peace and tranquility of theſe kingdoms.

You will be ſenſible how much depends on the reſult of your deliberations, and your uniform conduct is the beſt pledge, that nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the preſent ſecurity and permanent advantage of the country.

I retain a deep and unalterable ſenſe of the repeated proofs which I have received of your cordial and affectionate attachment to me; and I place an entire reliance on the continuance of thoſe ſentiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that conſtitution, which has ſo long protected the liberties and promoted the happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects.

In endeavouring to preſerve and tranſmit to poſterity the ineſtimable bleſſings, which, under the favour of Providence, you have yourſelves experienced, you may be aſſured of my zealous and cordial co-operation; and your joint efforts will, I doubt not, be rendered completely effectual, by the decided ſupport of a free and loyal people.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Dec. 15.

"Yeſterday morning a letter was received in the Jacobine Club, from the popular ſocieties of Lions, the purport of which was to demand, that Louis XVI. be condemned to death.—The ſociety ordered that the letter be printed. It was alſo reſolved, that they would proteſt againſt any other judgment relative to Louis than the ſentence of death.

"In the National Convention this morning, the following queſtion was diſcuſſed. How ſhall the copy of the acts relative to the trial of Louis XVI. be communicated to him and his counſel, and by whom the originals be communicated to him, if he or the counſel ſhall require it?

"It was decreed that commiſſioners, choſen for that purpoſe out of the commiſſioners of twenty one, ſhall be charged to deliver copies of all acts and papers to Louis and his Counſel, and that even the originals ſhall be ſhewn him, in preſence of the commiſſioners.

"The next queſtion that came before the Convention was, what time ſhall be granted Louis Capet for his defence?

"The Aſſembly has decreed, that Louis Capet ſhall appear again at the bar next Tueſday week.

"It is aſſerted, that the Legois have determined to petition the Convention for leave to be united to France, as an 85th department.

"It is alſo reported, that a large detachment of Dumourier's army is before Maeſtricht, and a body of French troops has arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle.

"The reſolution of the Counſel General to ſearch, impriſon, and adminiſter an oath of ſecrecy to the advocates employed in defence of Louis XVI. has been treated by the Convention with all that contempt which it ſo richly deſerves."

## PARIS.

Dec. 12. The following is an extract of the report of the Commune, concerning the transferring Louis Capet to the Bar of the National Convention.

"At one o'clock the Mayor and Secretary went up into the apartment of the late King, and ſaid to him, "I am charged to declare to you, that the Convention wait for you at their Bar, and I am appointed to conduct you." The Secretary then read theſe words, "Decree of the National Convention, of the 6th of December, Art. 5. Louis Capet ſhall be brought to the Bar of the National Convention, on Tueſday the 11th, to anſwer the queſtions which ſhall be put to him by the Preſident." This being done, the Mayor aſked Louis if he would go down. He appeared to heſitate a little, and ſaid, "My name is not Louis Capet; my anceſtors bore that name, but I never was called ſo; it is, however, like all the treatment I have experienced theſe four months paſt, by force. This morning my ſon has been ſeparated from me; it was an enjoyment of which they have deprived me. I have been expecting you theſe two hours."

The Mayor, without returning any anſwer, invited him again to go down, which he determined at length to do. Being in the carriage, which was lined with thick cuſhions in order to be muſket proof; he kept ſilence all the way, till the carriage was ſtopped by ſome miſunderſtanding among the guards, who eſcorted him on the Boulevards.

When he was near the gates of St. Martin and St. Dennis, he aſked if theſe two triumphal arches would not be demoliſhed? He was anſwered, that the gate of St. Dennis, being a maſter-piece, would be preſerved.

He arrived at the Convention at two o'clock—He appeared dreſſed in a brown great coat, and did not ſeem at all troubled. The Mayor and Procureur de la Commune were on each ſide of him; behind him were Santerre, Berruyer, and other officers. After his interrogatory, he was conducted into the Conference Hall, and accepted a bit of bread, obſerving that he had not broken his faſt. He afterwards got up into the Mayor's carriage, and ſpoke little on his return. There was a very numerous armed force, but the concourſe of people was not ſo great as might have been expected.—The greateſt order and ſilence reigned among the guards and ſpectators.

He arrived at his apartment at half paſt ſix. He repeatedly aſked the Mayor that the decree granting him a Counſel, which was refuſed to nobody, might be ſpeedily communicated to him. It has ſince been reſolved in the Commune, that Louis ſhould have no further communication with his family, and that his Counſel ſhould hold their conference with him alone, and always in the preſence of the Municipal officers.

Louis has choſen for his Counſel, Target; and in his default, Trouchet.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### *Trial of the King.*

### December 11.

The ſitting commenced by reading the act of accuſation againſt Louis XVI. which was preſented by Barbaroux, in name of the commiſſion of twenty-one. Contained an enumeration of the principal charges made againſt the unfortunate monarch; and each charge was followed by a liſt of the pieces on which the proofs are to be founded. When it was read, ſeveral new charges were propoſed by ſeveral of the members, and ſome which appeared to have little weight, or to be ill founded, were expunged.

The convention were much ſurpriſed to hear Marat become in ſome meaſure the voluntary defender of Louis XVI. by requeſting that all thoſe charges alluding to crimes committed before his acceptance of the conſtitution, ſhould be omitted in the act of accuſation. He ſpoke alſo of the amneſty which followed that acceptance, but the convention paid no attention to his obſervations.

The convention decreed that the act of accuſation ſhould ſerve as the ground of thoſe queſtions which were to be put to Louis XVI. and that after each queſtion the Preſident ſhould ſay to him, *What have you to anſwer?* The Preſident was authoriſed alſo to propoſe ſuch queſtions as might ariſe from the king's anſwers, and to make him ſit down at the bar.

Barrere, the preſident, announced to the convention that Louis XVI. was at the door, and requeſted the repreſentatives of the people to aſſume a dignity worthy of the grandeur of their functions. He reminded them, that they formed a tribunal on which the eyes of Europe were fixed, and whoſe ſentence would be judged by poſterity. He forbade them to ſhew any ſigns either of approbation or diſapprobation, and deſired them to remember that coolneſs and ſilent dignity with which they received the king, after his return from Varennes.

At half paſt two, Santerre informed the convention that Louis was arrived, and was waiting the orders of the aſſembly.

The preſident gave the order to introduce him. The moſt profound ſilence reigned in the hall. Louis appeared at the bar, attended by two municipal officers.

When Louis appeared at the bar, the preſident mentioned to him the decree, by which the convention eſtabliſhed a tribunal to try him. Malhe, one of the ſecretaries, read the act of accuſation, charge by charge, and at each the preſident aſked Louis what he had to ſay in his own defence? The unfortunate Monarch did not, like Charles I. of England, refuſe to acknowledge the authority of the convention; he delivered no ſpeech, and contented himſelf with giving anſwers to each queſtion in a few words. He aſked for copies of the act of accuſation, of the pieces which are to ſerve as proofs, and of his own examination; and requeſted alſo that he might be allowed a counſel.

His anſwers were in general pertinent and ſhort, nor did he appear in the leaſt embarraſſed. He replied with great readineſs, and at ſome queſtions appeared a little chagrined.

### *Examination of Louis.*

Preſident. "Louis! The French nation accuſes you. The National Aſſembly decreed on the 3d December that you ſhould be tried by them;——and on the 6th, that you ſhould be brought to the bar, to hear the accuſation read, and to give your anſwers."

The Preſident then read the articles of the act, one by one, calling upon Louis to anſwer each of them ſeparately.

Accuſation. Louis, the French people accuſe you of having plotted and formed a multitude of conſpiracies to eſtabliſh tyranny in deſtroying Liberty. On the 10th of June, 1789, you made an attack on the ſovereignty of the nation, by ſuſpending their repreſentatives, and by expelling them with violence from the place of their meetings.

Anſwer. There exiſted then no law.

Acc. On the 23d, you ſurrounded the repreſentatives of the people with troops; you preſented a declaration ordering them to ceaſe their meetings and ſeparate.

The ſame anſwer as to the preceding article.

Acc. You ordered an army to march againſt the citizens of Paris to ſhed their blood, and you did not diſmiſs that army till the revolution had been effected.

Anſ. I had at that time a right to order troops to march according to my will: it never was my intention to cauſe the effuſion of blood.

Acc. You ſuffered the National cockade to be trampled under foot before your eyes, and the white cockade to be worn. You conſtantly rejected the conſtitution.

Anſ. As to the decrees, I made the obſervations I then thought I ought to make; as to the cockade, the fact is falſe.

Acc. You took an oath at the Federation of the 14th of July, which you did not keep; you ſeduced Mirabeau to cauſe an inſurrection in the departments.

Anſ. I do not remember all that paſſed at that time, but I know that the whole was prior to the acceptance of the conſtitution.

Acc. You diſtributed money to the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, that the people might favour your eſcape.

Anſ. This accuſation is abſurd. I ever took a pleaſure in giving money to the people. There was nothing in my conduct that had the appearance of a plot for a counter-revolution.

Acc. Was it not in conſequence of the ſame project, that you feigned an indiſpoſition to facilitate your retreat to St. Cloud.

Anſ. No.

Acc. You ſwore to maintain the conſtitution; and the 21ſt of June you attempted to eſcape with a falſe paſſport, and ordered your miniſters to ſign no act of the Legiſlature.

Anſ. I don't remember what paſſed then; but for my journey to Varennes, I refer to the anſwers I made to the deputies of the conſtituent aſſembly, who accompanied me on my return.

Acc. You coaleſced with La Fayette; you hired writers of journals, and ſpent conſiderable ſums of money to overthrow the conſtitution

Anſ. I recollect writing one letter to Fayette, but have no knowledge of the reſt.

Acc. You favoured the rebellion at Arles.

Anſ. The miniſters did all that, and the Aſſembly propoſed miniſters to me I knew nothing of.

Acc. You made no attempts to ſtifle the plot of a counter-revolution, which were manifeſted in ſeveral parts of the republic.

Anſ. I was not appriſed of thoſe things; I was informed of nothing; beſides, it would require time for me to anſwer all theſe queſtions

Acc. You paid your *ci-devant* body-guards at Coblentz, and you ſent conſiderable ſums to Rochefort, and to your brothers.

Anſ. I ceaſed giving them any thing as ſoon as they paſſed the Rhine.

Acc. You refuſed your ſanction to a decree for forming a camp near Paris; you ordered them to be ſtopped in their march; the army was not complete—you ordered no recruiting.

Anſ. I preſented at the time the ſtatements to the Aſſembly; if they were miſtaken, it is not my fault.

Acc. You threw confuſion and diſorder in the army.

Anſ. I cannot anſwer this accuſation.

Acc. Why did you defer ſo long to inform the legiſlative body that fifty thouſand Pruſſians were marching againſt France?

Anſ. My diplomatic correſpondence was carried on by the miniſters, therefore it is not my fault.

Acc. You ſuffered our navy to go to ruin; all the officers emigrated; there is ſcarcely one left for ſervice.

Anſ. I did not ſend away thoſe officers.

Acc. The ſtate was torn by the factions of the fanatic prieſts; you ſhewed yourſelf openly their protector, and manifeſted a deſign of recovering your former power.

Anſ. I cannot anſwer that, having no knowledge of it.

Acc. The legiſlative aſſembly paſſed a decree againſt the factious prieſts, you ſuſpended its execution.

Anſ. I had a right to do ſo.

Acc. There were in Paris clandeſtine aſſociations to operate a counter revolution, paid by the civil liſt.

Anſ. I have no knowledge of theſe facts: the project of a counter revolution never entered my head.

Acc. Who were the members of the conſtituent aſſembly you endeavoured to corrupt?

Anſ. I never endeavoured to corrupt any

Acc. On the 10th of Auguſt, you paſſed in review of the Swiſs troops, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and on that day they fired on the people.

Anſ. The conſtituted authorities were aſſembled at the Caſtle: I had demanded a deputation to proceed with me to the legiſlative aſſembly: when I ſaw that they did not come, I repaired thither with all my family.

Acc. Why, ſome days before the 10th of Auguſt, did you order all the poſts of the Swiſs guards at the Thuilleries to be doubled?

Anſ. The Caſtle was threatened; as I was one of the conſtituent authorities, I had a right to defend myſelf.

The Preſident then aſked Louis, if he had any thing further to ſay?

Louis: I beg the aſſembly to give me communication of the act of accuſation: I ſhould deſire to examine it minutely: I ſhould alſo wiſh to have a counſel.

Marat ſhewed him all the papers one after another; among the papers ſigned by his own hand, he acknowledged but a very few.

The Preſident aſked him why he cauſed a hole to be made in the walls of his apartment, and to be covered over with an iron door?

He anſwered, that he had no knowledge of this.

The Preſident told him, that the Aſſembly permitted him to retire.

Louis, on retiring, ſaid, I have deſired to have a counſel.

The Aſſembly then decreed, that the deſire of Louis to have a counſel ſhould be granted.

### *Union of Savoy to France.*

One member only ſpoke againſt this union, after which the Convention paſſed the following decree:—

The National Convention, after hearing the report of the Diplomatic Committee, and the Committee of Conſtitution, and after having known that the wiſh of the ſovereign people of Savoy to be incorporated with the French republic was freely and unanimouſly expreſſed in their aſſemblies of the commons; conſidering that nature, connection, and their reſpective intereſts, render this union advantageous to both parties, declare, that they accept the propoſed union, and that from this moment, Savoy ſhall form a part of the French Republic, as an eighty-fourth Department, under the name of the Department of Mount Blant.

## PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

## ABSTRACT OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The National Convention, Nov. 17, received information from Citizen Lefevre, commiſſioned to arreſt Monteſquiou, that that general had made his eſcape on horſeback, from head quarters, on the 13th in the morning, and taken refuge in Geneva. The ſyndics of that city, upon the requiſition of the French Reſident, made ſearch for him, but it was found he had quitted the city, and embarked on the lake. Orders were iſſued to arreſt him, wherever found.

M. De Puſy is ſaid to have died in confinement in the priſon at Weſel.

The Convention, Nov. 18, received accounts of exceſſes committed at Nice, by ſome privates in the French army---meaſures were taken to puniſh the guilty. A number of addreſſes were read the ſame day, ſome praying that the King may be puniſhed by impriſonment for life, and others, by death. The bailiwick of Darmſtadt, part of the duchy of Deux-Ponts, roſe and requeſted to be united to France,---they petition the aſſiſtance of France to reſiſt the attempt of the Duke to make them ſubmit. Upon this the convention paſſed the following important decree:

"The National Convention declare, in the name of the French nation, that they will grant fraternity and aſſiſtance to all thoſe people who wiſh to procure liberty, and they charge the executive power to ſend orders to the generals to give aſſiſtance to ſuch people, and to defend citizens who have ſuffered or are now ſuffering in the cauſe of Liberty."

On motion of Sergeant it was decreed.---"that the foregoing decree be traſlated into all the European languages, and printed."

A letter from the commandant of the fleet of Dunkirk, informing, that he had anchored in the harbour at Oſtend on the 16th of November, was well received.

Tranquility reſtored in Lyons on the 17th of November.

Dumourier communicates his correſpondence with the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen, on the ſubject of a truce propoſed by the latter, and refuſed by the former, on the 20th November.

21ſt Nov. Paine preſents a letter to the National Convention, on the ſubject of trying the King. He is of opinion, that inviolability belongs to no civil officer.

Blanchelande, late Governor of St. Domingo, arrived in Paris November 26, and was immediately ſent priſoner to the Abbey.

The Engliſh reſident in Paris, November 19, celebrated the ſucceſſes of the French.

Deputies from Savoy appeared in the Convention November 21, to requeſt that Savoy be incorporated with France. Their requeſt was granted on the 27th.

Cuſtine, in a letter dated Hembourg, November 19, mentions his ſucceſsful oppoſition in that quarter to the ſuperior forces of the Pruſſians; he concludes with ſaying, "I hope ſtill to aſtoniſh you by the reſult of my operations, provided the ſeaſon favours us." [There was fear ſome time ſince, that he would be cut off by the Pruſſians.]

The proviſional repreſentatives of Bruſſels, November 21, iſſued a proclamation, declaring that they no longer acknowledge any ſovereignty over the Belgic Netherlands, than that of the people.

General la Mormorlier entered Antwerp November 19; the commandant of the citadel aſked a delay of 48 hours, which was granted.

General Valence took poſſeſſion of Namur November 21.

Under the Vienna head, November 12, we find, that the Turkiſh rebels have taken the citadel of Belgrade by ſtorm.

Warſaw, Nov. 7. A freſh confederation is on foot to re-eſtabliſh the conſtitution of May 1791. This capital is in a ferment. The diſcontented rely on the French for aſſiſtance.

Hague, Nov. 25. Yeſterday the States General and the council of ſtate were aſſembled, and the Stadholder aſſiſted at their deliberations. The object of this extraordinary ſitting, as we are informed, was a requiſition made by the French for ſome of their veſſels of war to proceed up the Scheld, to attack the citadel of Antwerp, on the ſide next the river. By advices received from Flanders, we are informed that theſe veſſels have already proceeded up the river to Antwerp.

There were conſiderable riots at Cork on the 24th of November; the magiſtrates were able to quell them.

The Convention on the 6th of December decreed, that a commiſſion of 21 members ſhould, on the 10th, preſent the act declaratory of the crimes of Louis, and the ſeries of queſtions to be put to Louis.

That on the 11th Louis Capet ſhall be brought to the bar of the National Convention to hear the reading of that act, and to anſwer the queſtions which ſhall be put to him by the Aſſembly. A copy of the act and queſtions to be delivered to Louis, and that he ſhall be heard definitively on the 13th. And on the 14th that the fate of Louis ſhall be pronounced, by taking the votes of the members one by one, and each member ſhall preſent himſelf for that purpoſe, in his turn, at the tribune.

On the 11th and 12th of December, riots took place in Mancheſter. The populace appeared to direct their fury againſt the friends of parliamentary reform.

On the 13th the Britiſh parliament met, and the King addreſſed both Houſes.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 13.

A motion was brought forward by the Mayor of London, ſeconded by Mr. Wallace, for an addreſs to his Majeſty, in anſwer to his ſpeech. This motion brought on a debate on the cauſes of the alarming preparations prevalent in the kingdom, and of the unexpected convocation of Parliament. On the part of Adminiſtration the guarantee given by Great Britain for the preſervation of the privileges of the Dutch, which were infringed by the French opening the Scheld, was given as the reaſon for the naval preparations; and the diſcontent, and actual attempts at inſurrection in different parts of the kingdom, as the cauſe for calling out the militia. Adminiſtration accuſed the French of being concerned in producing theſe exceſſes by direct means, emiſſaries and ſedicious pamphlets, in order to ſubvert the conſtitution. Oppoſition did not conceive that the tumults at Dundee, Sheffield or Mancheſter, were ſufficiently ſerious to call for putting the militia in motion, or that the cauſes of ſome of thoſe diſturbances were anywiſe of a political nature. They called for proofs of theſe inſurrections, they could ſee nothing but loyalty and proſperity. The guarantee of Great Britain to ſecure to the Dutch the right of ſtopping the navigation of the Scheld was conſidered as a breach of the law of nations, which ſhould by no means be ſupported by force of arms.

Mr. Fox moved an amendment to the addreſs, which only ſecured 50 voters. 290 members voted for the addreſs.

On the 15th, Mr. Fox made the following motion,—"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that his majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that a miniſter may be ſent to Paris to treat with thoſe perſons who exerciſe proviſionally the functions of executive government in France, touching ſuch points as may be in diſcuſſion between his majeſty and his allies, and the French nation." After much debate on this motion, it was loſt without a diviſion.

Dec. 9th. The Convention received diſpatches from Cuſtine, ſtating that the enemy, to the number of 50,000, had advanced to recover Frankfort,—the inhabitants of which ſeized all the poſts and delivered them up to the enemy.—Half the garriſon had been made priſoners of war.

That the reinforcement under Biron had arrived only next day.

Dec. 10. The articles of accuſation againſt Louis were reported, and he is to be brought to the bar to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Nov. 28. Dumourier drove the Auſtrian forces beyond Liege, after a bloody conflict, in which Gen. Staray, the Auſtrian commander, fell.

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The Whitehall Evening Poſt, of December 20, contains an account of the trial of Thomas Paine, for a Libel againſt the government of Great-Britain, of which the jury found him Guilty, without withdrawing from the court.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correſpondent in New-York, dated December 1.

"We all here are in a great apprehenſion of tumult and confuſion. Theſe mad French politics ſeem to threaten univerſal anarchy—guards put every where --the Royal Exchange a barrack."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a gentleman in this city, received by the Packet.

"The Germans have been diſcomfited and driven out of France with indelible diſgrace. The French are carrying all before them. They have taken Namur, and all the Auſtrian Netherlands, except Luxembourg. They are determined to open the Scheld---and go for the whole every where. Britain, being bound by treaty to keep the Scheld ſhut for Holland, is now rigorouſly arming by ſea and by land, and the league of European Kings againſt French freedom and democracy will thus be univerſal in Europe.

"Mean while the unfortunate Louis is trying by the Convention, and I believe will undergo decapitation before you read this letter. There will be the moſt extraordinary doings by all theſe ſigns of the times that the world in any age of it has ever witneſſed. There is now but one party in France, if that can be called a party, which is identified with the body of the people, who, in a rage of democracy, have utterly and forever aboliſhed royalty, and erected France into an enormous republic. They have 200,000 men in arms, ignited with a common impulſe, that ruſhes like a torrent of liquid lava from an agitated volcano, and at preſent ſeems irreſiſtable. The confiſcated property of the French emigrants, amounting to an immenſity, is deſtined to feed and reward this army."

Died, on Sunday morning, the 27th ult. in the 24th year of her age, and after a ſhort illneſs, at Pequea, Mrs. MARY HENDERSON, wife of Mr. JAMES HENDERSON, jun. and yeſterday her remains were interred in the Burial-ground of St. John's church, attended by a large number of friends and others, when an excellent diſcourſe, and well adapted to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. ELISHA RIGG.—The loſs ſuſtained by the living, in the death of Mrs. Henderſon, is great. As a wife, let the order of her houſe, and the ſtrong and uniform affection borne her by her huſband, tell what ſhe was, and what ſhe merited—As a mother, let the decency of her children declare her worth—And as a friend, let her lamented departure, by all who knew her, evince to the world how much ſhe was beloved. She has left behind her, a tender huſband in the deepeſt diſtreſs---and three ſmall children, who are yet inſenſible to the weight of the ſtroke which they have received.

# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### FRIDAY, February 1.

The amended bill from the Senate, for regulating the value of foreign coins, &c. was agreed to by the Houſe.

After reading and referring a petition, the amendments to the bill for promoting the uſeful arts were taken into conſideration--Several amendments were made and agreed to, particularly one, reſtricting the benefits of the patent-law to citizens of the United States, in order to prevent foreigners from obtaining patents in this country, for inventions for which patents have already been obtained in Europe---The bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The Houſe then, in committee of the whole, took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for regulating claims to invalid penſions---after ſome diſcuſſion, and agreeing to two amendments, the committee roſe, and reported accordingly; which report the Houſe adopted.

A petition was read, from James Montgomery, Captain of the Revenue Cutter ſtationed in the Bay of Delaware, praying increaſe of pay for himſelf and crew---referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A petition was read, from the manufacturers of cordage, twine, &c. of Philadelphia, praying additional duties to be laid on the importation of thoſe articles---referred to the ſelect committee, on the R. I. (Providence) petition, of a ſimilar nature.

### MONDAY, February 4.

Sundry petitions were preſented, read, and referred.

The engroſſed bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts was read, and paſſed to the Senate.

The law for compenſating the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, &c. which will expire on the 3d of March next, was noticed by Mr. William Smith, who obſerved, that timely proviſion ſhould now be made to revive the ſame. He alſo remarked, that next Monday was the day appointed by law for counting the votes of the Electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, &c. and be propoſed two reſolutions, which were laid on the table, for the appointing of a committee to join one from the Senate, to prepare and report a mode to be obſerved in counting the ſaid votes---the ſecond committee to prepare a bill fixing the ſalaries of thoſe officers from the 4th of March next.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, with his report, in compliance with the reſolutions moved ſome days ſince by Mr. Giles. This report, being once read, was ordered to be printed, for the uſe of the members. The Secretary ſtates, that it is not poſſible to make up the public accounts to the end of the year 1792, as it requires a ſpace of nine months to compleat a year's accounts;---and, conſidering that the Collectors' accounts for the laſt quarter of 1792, have not yet been returned to the Treaſury. However, ar far as it is practicable, the Secretary has complied with the order of the Houſe, as founded on the reſolutions above alluded to, by furniſhing a number of documents and ſtatements, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, &c. He takes up the balances of the year's accounts, ending 31ſt December, 1791, of 783,444 dollars. A ſtatement, marked D, contains a general ſtatement of the whole receipts and expenditures of 1792, on the debit ſide---whereof there appears to be a total receipt of monies, &c. amounting to dollars 17,879,825 33-100, and on the credit ſide, payments made, &c. 12,765,128 83-100, leaving a balance of 5,114,696 50-100 dollars exceſs in and to the end of the year 1792, excluſive of the proceedings in regard to European tranſactions.

In order to account for which exceſs, the Secretary obſerves, that it is compoſed of ſundry particulars, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1ſt. The balance of 1791, as above-mentioned, of caſh in the Treaſury, | 783,444 | 51 |
| 2d. Caſh in the Bank of the United States, and in the offices of diſcount at New-York and Baltimore, | 605 883 | 8 |
| 3d. Product from Amſterdam bills in the Bank of North-America, | 177,998 | 80 |
| 4th. Ditto from ditto undiſpoſed of, | 614,593 | [illegible] |
| 5th. Caſh in hands of Collectors of impoſt and tonnage, | 151,851 | 25 |
| 6th. Bonds ditto, unpaid in 1792, and coming due until May, 1793, | 2,442,069 | 15 |
| 7th. Exciſe uncollected, &c. | 34,107 | 93 |
| Making a total of dollars | 5 116 947 | 74 |

Which ſomewhat exceeds the above total of exceſs received and receivable at the Treaſury, but of all which there is only about four or five hundred thouſand dollars that remains unappropriated, and which will be requiſite for the demands of the current year.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair, on the bill reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and ſervants from their maſters---and having deliberated thereon for a conſiderable time, the committee roſe, and reported the bill, with one amendment, which was agreed to in the Houſe; and then

Adjourned.

### TUESDAY, February 5.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to fix the ſalaries of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, as the law now in force expires on the 4th of March next.

The report in favour of the petition of W. and J Sims, praying to be exonerated from the payment of ſome duties on goods loſt, was adopted, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Jacob Bell was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair; a reſolution in favour of the prayer of the petition was reported, agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

A meſſage from the Senate informed, that they had non-concurred the aſſumption bill; they inſiſted on their amendment to the invalid penſion bill, which the Houſe had non-concurred, wiſhed a conference on the ſubject matter of ſaid diſagreement, and had a conference on their part.

The reſolution for the appointment of a committee to make proviſion for the widows and orphans of perſons killed, or that may be killed, in the ſervice, was amended in committee of the whole Houſe. A blank is left for the number of years half pay to be allowed, and a blank for the period to which the proviſion is to be extended. A committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

### WEDNESDAY, February 6.

A memorial was read from the officers of the Rhode-Iſland line.

The following bills were read a third time and paſſed, viz.

The bill in favour of Thomas Wiſhart; that in favour of Joſeph Henderſon; that in favour of the inhabitants of Poſt St. Vincennes; and that to reimbuaſe certain expences of E. Luterloh.

The reſolution, for placing on the penſion liſt all ſuch officers and privates of the militia as have been or may be wounded in the ſervice, and who are not provided for by law, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Dayton in the chair. After ſome debate the motion was modified ſo as to limit its retroſpective operation.———After further debate the reſolution was agreed to by the committee, leaving a blank for the period, from which the wounded and diſabled are to receive the benefit of the intended proviſion. This reſolution was reported, and a ſecond, in purport as follows: that regulations be eſtabliſhed to aſcertain the nature and degree of the diſability, and the annual allowance to be granted for the ſame.

Theſe reſolutions were agreed to by the Houſe, and a committee appointed to report a bill agreeable thereto.

A bill to compenſate the Preſident and Vice-Preſident was reported, twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

Mr. Dunlap,

By inſerting the incloſed letter in your paper, you will oblige a number of your readers and friends in Cheſter county, who are well-wiſhers for the humane and charitable purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a County Poor-houſe, and avowed enemies to any mode that may be in contemplation for a diviſion of the county, by any junto of the inhabitants, miſled by the unjuſt repreſentation of ſome diſappointed members in the laſt Aſſembly for ſaid county.

PAUPER.

Philadelphia, February 2.

My dear Sir,

I make no doubt but you have heard of the vigorons attempt of ſome of our Weſt-Cheſter people to have a poor-houſe. They have doubtleſs a double view, viz. to have the county money to circulate at Weſt-Cheſter, in the firſt place, and in the next, to make an independent fortune for Mr. I. H.—We have petitions in circulation againſt it, which will be very generally ſigned here. We hope you will do all in your power againſt it in your quarter. If I. H. miſcarries in this, he is politically dead. I ſhall ſend you herewith a copy, omitting preamble. You will make ſuch alterations as you think proper. Should we be likely to fail in our oppoſition, we hope you will join us for a diviſion of the county. Do, ſir, let us communicate with each other often, and direct yours to the care of Major Boyd, Philadelphia.

I am, ſir. &c. *J. B.*

ARRIVALS in EUROPE from AMERICA,

Ship George Barclay, Collet, at London, Dec. 7.
Mancheſter, Clay, at Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Adriana, Robertſon, do. Dec. 8.
Birmingham Packet, Simmons, at Briſtol, Dec. 6.
Clothier, Gardner, at Dover, Dec. 9.
Hannah, Stobo, at Falmouth, Dec. 20.
Mehitable and Mary, from Boſton, at London, Nov. 24.
November Packet, from N. York, at Falmouth, Dec. 6.
Minerva, Scot, from Boſton, at London, Dec. 8.
Mary, Barnard, do. do. 10.
Betſey, Roſe, from Baltimore, do. 8.
N. York, Smith, do. 10.

The Henricus, Jager, bound to Amſterdam, put into Cowes, having loſt her maſts.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING

A DRY WALL of Stone,

OF near one mile in length, or any part thereof; for blowing ROCK, and quarrying STONE; and for digging the CANAL, for any diſtance that may ſuit the propoſers; will be received at the Office of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, near the Bank of the United States, and by JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant, at Norriſtown.

February 6, 1793. tf.

*To be SOLD at Private Sale,*

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 14½ miles from Philadelphia, on the old Lancaſter road, containing 118 acres of LAND; whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a piazza before the door, and a ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a well of water therein, a barn, ſpring-houſe, and two other ſmall tenements. There is alſo on ſaid premiſes, an orchard of grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made; the upland very good for tillage or paſture, together with a large proportion of woodland. For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN LIVEZEY, in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, about ten miles from Philadelphia.

Second Month 6th, 1793. ‡

### To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATES, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

No. 1. BELMONT, containing 534 acres 97 perches, conſiſting of excellent arable and paſture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow; there are three farm houſes and three barns erected thereon, within four miles of navigable water, it adjoins Neſhaminey-creek, and is well watered with ſprings and ſmall ſtreams in abundance. This farm will be ſold all together, or divided, as may ſuit purchaſers.

No. 2. RICHLIEU, adjoining the above tract, containing about 364 acres, near one half of which is of the beſt timber land, conſiſting of black, white and Spaniſh oak, hickory and cheſnut, the other half good arable and paſture land, with a ſufficient proportion of good meadow, well watered. There are on the premiſes a large farm houſe, barns, ſtables and other erections, in good order, with a large orchard of choice fruit trees; the whole in good repair. Part of the woodland of this farm will be ſold in ſmall lots, and the remainder will be ſold all together, or in parts, as may ſuit purchaſers.

No. 3. A Tract of LAND, in Richland townſhip, abounding with good timber, plowland, paſture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. This tract is capable of great improvement;-----for price and conditions of payment, apply to WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

No. 4. LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

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### ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate

of THOMAS BARTOW, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

DANIEL BENEZET, acting Executor.

February 1, 1793. *

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WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, of Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, did, ſome time in the year 1791, execute a bond for 125l. unto Andrew Moore, Eſq; a late member of Congreſs from the ſtate of Virginia, and have paid the ſum of one hundred pounds on ſaid bond; but as the ſaid Andrew Moore, Eſq; refuſes to fulfil the conditions on which ſaid bond was given, I hereby forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, for I am determind not to pay the remainder, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled by law.

January 25, 1793, ¶ SAMUEL BYERS.

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### *To be SOLD, at private Sale,*

A PLANTATION, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, ſituated in Deerfield, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A good title will be made, and poſſeſſion delivered on the twenty-firſt day of March next. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 22, 1793. 4w AARON LEAKE.

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### TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, in Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Skippack Road, pleaſantly ſituated. There are on the premiſes a good two-ſtory ſtone houſe, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a kitchen adjoining, a good ſtone barn, forty by twenty-eight feet, a good ſpring, and ſtone ſpring-houſe, about eight or nine acres of mowable meadow, and more may be made, about ſixty acres of woodland, a good bearing orchard, with a number of other fruit trees, there is a tenement on the premiſes beſide, and may be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Feb. 1, 1793. * JOSEPH M'CLEAN.

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### TO BE LET,

THE Plantation and Tavern, known by the ſign of the Waggon; likewiſe the Tavern and Plantation, now known by the ſign of General Wolfe, both on the Lancaſter Road; alſo two other Plantations, of about one hundred acres each, with a good proportion of watered meadow to each; likewiſe a good ſtone Smith's Shop, with two fire places, in a good place for buſineſs. They may all be entered on the firſt day of April next. Apply at the ſign of the Waggon, to CALEB WAY.

N. B. No ſtranger need apply for the taverns, except well recommended.

February 2, 1793. * 7w

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Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 15th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and forty-nine acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marple, Delaware county, (late Cheſter county) bounded by lands of Edward Fell, Nathaniel Holland, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Heacock, and to be ſold by JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

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### A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

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### TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 5th inſt. a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, with a whitiſh tail, trots and paces, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid MARE and brings her to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

MARGERY WARNER.

January 7th, 1793. ‡

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### Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtamen

of George Aſhbridge, late of Goſhen, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 21ſt day of the Second Month next, at 2 o'clock, near the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 112 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, about three miles and a half from Weſt-Cheſter, near the road leading from thence to Philadelphia. There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe and barn, a good ſpring near the houſe, and a well of good water at the door. The land chiefly lies level and convenient to lime ſtone, and a good proportion thereof is well timbered wood land. The payments are intended to be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH MALIN, } Executors.
JOSEPH RHOADS, }

1ſt month 24th, 1793. *

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### *TO BE RENTED,*

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next,

A Merchant-Mill, and about one hundred acres of Land, twenty of which are woodland, thirty meadow, chiefly watered from the mill-race, and has produced two tons per acre, the remainder arable land, highly manured, ſituate in a fine wheat country, and in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on Core creek, an excellent ſtream of water, near Neſhaminy bridge, on the roads leading from Yeardley's ferry, on Delaware river, to Philadelphia, alſo from Durham to Briſtol, diſtant from Philadelphia twenty-two miles, Yeardley's ferry ſix, and Briſtol eight miles, where are convenient ſtores for flour, alſo wheat, which may be conveyed from many parts of America, by water, at a very ſmall expence, and from thence to the mill by back carriage. The mill-houſe is ſixty-two feet by near forty, with two overſhot wheels, ſeventeen feet head and fall, three pair of ſtones, double geared, one burrs of the beſt quality, another one burr and one country ſtone, the other country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two reels in the flour cheſt, and one in each of the other cheſts, rolling ſcreen, and three fans, the machine cleans in both merchant hoppers, the boulting works go, and wheat is hoiſted into the garner by water. There is alſo adjoining the mill-houſe a new corn-kiln, of fine conſtruction, with arches and a brick floor, which will dry one hundred buſhels in twenty-four hours, with a ſmall quantity of wood. The mill was finiſhed in a very complete manner, in the beginning of the year 1785, ſufficient, with the works, to manufacture forty thouſand buſhels of grain per year. On this eſtate, beſides three houſes very convenient for millers, coopers, &c. with a ſmith's ſhop, cooper's ſhop, carriage houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes, is erected a commodious dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, piazza before the door, a new kitchen, and an excellent ſtore. The premiſes are very convenient to different places of public worſhip. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near ſaid premiſes.

January 21, 1793. * 6w JOSEPH JENKS.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Heſſer, innholder late of Germantown townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip aforeſaid; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before the firſt day of March next, to

GEORGE HESSER, and } Executors.
GEORGE SOMMERS, }

January 24th, 1793. ‡

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### FOR SALE,

### A FARM and GRIST-MILL.

AGREEABLE to the laſt will of William Carter, deceaſed, on the premiſes, in Northampton townſhip, on the firſt day of March nex,, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, THE FARM, containing fifty-five acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone ſtable and ſheds, and two bearing orchards, and a large well contrived GRIST-MILL, almoſt new, three ſtories high, forty by fifty feet, with two water wheels, and three pair of ſtones, furniſhed with all the neceſſary conveniences for both merchant and country work of every kind. This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on what is called the Road leading from Newtown to Philadelphia, about five miles from Newtown, eighteen from Philadelphia, and nine from a landing on the Delaware, from whence the flour is conveyed to market by water, at a ſmall expence. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

MARY LEEDOM, }
WILLIAM HAYHURST, } Execut.
JOHN HAYHURST, }

Bucks County, January 21, 1793 *

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### To be ſold at private ſale,

A PLANTATION, containing near 140 acres of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Upper Darby, Delaware county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from the town of Darby, and within one mile and a half of three griſt mills and a ſaw mill, a ſmith's ſhop within half a mile. The land produces good crops; water in ſeveral of the fields; a ſufficiency of meadow and wood land thereon. There are on ſaid farm a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, part brick, well finiſhed, a well of good water, under cover, near the kitchen door, a good ſtone ſpring houſe, with a valuable ſpring and waſh houſe adjoining, a large barn, with convenient ſtabling, a bearing apple orchard, and many other fruit trees: The whole in good repair, and in a good neighbourhood. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. The place lays high and pleaſantly ſituated, from which may be ſeen the river Delaware and the ſteeples of Philadelphia. Alſo to be ſold, ſome Stock and Farming Utenſils. For further particulars and terms, apply to HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, who will ſhew the premiſes.

January 29. *

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### To be ſold by private ſale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of lime-ſtone Land of the firſt quality, ſituate in Cheſter county, Great Valley, 24 miles from Philadelphia. There are on the plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe, a large new ſtone barn, a new ſtone cart houſe, a two ſtory ſtone ſpring houſe, lately built, and every way fitted for the accommodation of a ſmall family; there are two excellent meadows, and a large proportion of woodland; the fences are in good order: There are two beautiful young apple orchards, and a great variety of other fruit trees. The preſent Lancaſter road runs juſt before the door, and the turnpike about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the houſe. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and may be learned by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 30. DAVID CLOYD.

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### A WET NURSE.

A HEALTHY woman, with a good breaſt of milk, who can be ſufficiently recommended, is deſirous to take a Child to ſuckle. Enquire of the printers hereof.

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### TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Garrett, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and five from Weſt-Cheſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at Weſt-Cheſter, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premiſes.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

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### FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---ſituate on Great Chickaſalungo creek, in the townſhip of Donegal, in the county of Lancaſter, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderſon's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the laſt mentioned ferry.

On this eſtate are erected two dwelling houſes and two log barns, with ſtables ſufficient for all the ſtock neceſſary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houſes has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable houſe, at preſent occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interſperſed with beautiful young white-oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the beſt limeſtone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immenſe quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is conſiderable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickaſalunga, which may, at a very ſmall expence, be converted into the beſt meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the aſſiſtance of a ſmall wheel, may be eaſily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almoſt over every acre of arable land.

On the premiſes are an extenſive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient diſtance from the houſe. The Chickaſalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fiſh in great abundance, and is within the ſouthern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far diſtant from where it empties itſelf into the river Suſquehanna, and near the ſpot where the water is to be taken from the ſaid river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardneſs) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be tranſported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and eaſy rate. The many ſuperior advantages of this eſtate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaſer is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do juſtice to the ſoil, timber, meadow, and beautiful ſituation of a farm, preſumed to be equal to any in the ſtate, and well calculated for the emolument of an induſtrious farmer. To accommodate purchaſers, a diviſion of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the ſeveral kinds of land. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaſter, or at the houſe of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, ſouth Front-ſtreet, to

ROWLAND EVANS,
Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joſeph
James, ſurviving partners of the late houſe of
Abel James and ſons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

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### *TO BE SOLD,*

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſuitable for a farmer, and very pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joſhua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the eſtate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceaſed, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other neceſſary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To perſons inclining to purchaſe, the payments will be made eaſy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premiſes, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Waſhington tavern, on the Briſtol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of ſale.

P. S. All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to made ſpeedy payment.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793. ‖ tf.

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### TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Executors.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 10th of this inſtant, a bay Horſe, about fifteen hands high, with a ſtar and ſnip in his forehead, and two white feet. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † GEORGE LOWNES

January 10, 1793.

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### FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, ſituate in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, containing ſeven acres and an half of land. There are on the premiſes a new two ſtory houſe, wheelwright's ſhop, and good ſtabling; the houſe has been occupied as a ſtore, being in a rich part of the country, on the Reading, and a croſs road leading from Lancaſter to Corryell's Ferry, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and three from the county town (Norris) there is a well of excellent water at the door, about two acres of meadow, and the remainder plough-land. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 8th, 1792. * JACOB VANFUSSEN.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-
OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3275.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1793.

## Congreſs.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*FRIDAY, February 8.*

SEVERAL petitions were preſented, read and referred.

A memorial was preſented by Mr. Sumpter, from the officers of the South-Carolina line of the late army—ſimilar to thoſe from the officers of other ſtates—read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for granting half pay for      years, to the widows and orphans of thoſe officers of the army which have been killed ſince the      day of      or who ſhall hereafter be killed in the ſervice of the United States. Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The bill being read, Mr. Hartley moved to fill the blank with the 4th day of March, 1789.

Mr. Williamſon moved to ſtrike out the words "of the army," and inſert, *in the ſervice.* This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hartley's motion was then put and carried. The blank referring to the term of half-pay, was filled with *five years.*—It was moved to add after "officers," *non-commiſſioned officers and privates*—After ſome debate, this motion was agreed to.

Another motion was made and carried, to extend the proviſion to the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the militia. Several other amendments were agreed to, and then the committee roſe and reported the bill as amended—Laid on the table.

Mr. Clark's motion for a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to eſtabliſh fees in the Treaſury Department, for the transfer of public ſecurities, was taken up, agreed to, and a committee appointed to report a bill.

Mr. Parker preſented a memorial from the merchants and inhabitants of the town of Norfolk, reſpecting the increaſe of infirm and diſabled ſeamen, and praying that ſome proviſion may be made in the caſe. Read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the bill making proviſion for ſick and infirm ſeamen.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the Houſe that they have conſidered the bill relative to certain claims not barred by any act of limitation, and concur therein with an amendment. This amendment being taken into conſideration, was agreed to.

Another meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they have paſſed the coaſting bill, with ſundry amendments. Alſo, that they have conſidered the bill for determining the Northern Boundary of the ſtate of North-Carolina, and reſolved that they do not concur therein.

*SATURDAY, February 9.*

SEVERAL petitions were read:—Mr. Wadſworth alſo preſented a petition from the French inhabitants of Galliopolis, praying to be eſtabliſhed in their right to the lands on which they have ſettled, and for which they have paid, relying on the faith of the Government of the United States. This petition was referred to a ſelect committee of five, viz. Meſſrs. Wadſworth, Sedgwick, Findley, White and Barnwell.

Mr. Willis preſented a memorial from the Georgia line of the late army—read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Dayton in the chair, the report of a ſelect committee on the petitions of the manufacturers of cordage in Philadelphia and Providence, was taken into conſideration. This report contains two reſolutions, which propoſe a drawback on exported cordage, lines, twines and packthread, made of imported hemp. After conſiderable debate, the queſtion on the two reſolutions was put, and they were ſeparately diſagreed to. The committee then roſe and reported accordingly, and the Houſe adopted the report.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that the act for regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes, had received the approbation and ſignature of the Preſident of the United States.

*MONDAY, February 11.*

SEVERAL petitions were preſented, read and referred, after which

Mr. White preſented two petitions from French inhabitants in the territory of the United States northweſt of the Ohio. Referred to the committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Galliopolis.

A repreſentation was read from the Poſt-Maſter-General, ſtating certain inconveniences attending the tranſmiſſion of the mail through the State of New-Jerſey, in conſequence of a law of that State, which ſubjects ſtage coaches to a tax. Referred to the committee on the Poſt-Office law.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, containing a plan for the reduction of the public debt.—Mr. Dayton in the chair.

A debate enſued on reading the report, occaſioned by a motion, that the committee ſhould riſe. At 3 o'clock the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

*TUESDAY, February 12.*

A BILL purſuant to the petition of Robert Eden for exempting from duty live ſtock imported into the United States, for the purpoſe of improving the breed of particular ſpecies of uſeful animals; was reported, read twice, and committed.

The petition of Giffard Dally was taken up, and a reſolution propoſed purſuant to the prayer thereof—Laid on the table.

A petition of Lewis Garanger was read, praying an adjuſtment and payment of intereſt on certificates received by him and his brothers; and that they may be conſidered as foreign officers of ſimilar rank—Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Heiſter, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, An act for licencing and enrolling of ſhips or veſſels employed in the coaſting trade, and for regulating the ſame—And an act providing compenſation for the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

A bill for the relief of Elijah Boſtwick was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, amended, reported, and ordered by the Houſe to be engroſſed.

A petition of Lewis Pintard, of the ſtate of New-York, was preſented by Mr. Lawrence, praying to be exempted from the duties on a quantity of wine loſt by leakage—Referred to a ſelect committee.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the Houſe that they have agreed to the report of the joint committee, reſpecting the mode of counting and ſorting the votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

In committee of the whole on the plan reported by the Secretary of the Treaſury for the reduction of the public debt—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The reſolutions offered yeſterday by Mr. Fitzſimons were diſcuſſed. Theſe reſolutions are in uniformity with the Secretary's report.

After further debate, the committee, without coming to any vote, roſe and reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

*WEDNESDAY, February 13.*

SUNDRY petitions of a private nature were read and referred.

Mr. Sumpter called the attention of the Houſe to an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, providing for the ſettlement of claims not barred by the limitation heretofore eſtabliſhed; recurring to particular ſections of that act, he ſhewed that the proviſions therein contained ſubject the claimants to ſo much expence and delay in getting their claims adjuſted and ſettled, as amounts to precluding them from obtaining that juſtice the act appears to be deſigned to afford. Mr. Sumpter concluded his remarks by moving that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for repealing the ſecond ſection of that act, and to provide adequate regulations in the caſe—Laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, which informed the Houſe that the Preſident had approved and ſigned an act relative to claims againſt the United States, not barred by any act of limitation.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe that they have conſidered the bill for repealing part of a reſolution of the late Congreſs reſpecting the inhabitants of Poſt Vincennes, and have concurred therein.

The Chairman announced a communication from the Secretary of the Treaſury; ſome parts of which, being of a confidential nature, the galleries were cleared.

*THURSDAY, February 14.*

MR. WADSWORTH from the committee on the petition of the French inhabitants of Galliopolis, reported, 150 of 250 perſons in ſaid ſettlement bear arms and perform military duty without pay, forming a valuable frontier—that they are therefore worthy of being eſtabliſhed in their rights of which the Ohio company threatens to diſpoſſeſs them, and that 50,000 acres of land ſhould be ſecured to them.

A petition was preſented and read, of Roger Enos, praying compenſation for military ſervices.

A petition of Margaret Sear, for arrearages of pay due her late huſband—this was referred to a ſelect committee.

Confidential communications. Galleries ſhut. After being opened, a meſſage from the Senate, informing the Houſe that the Preſident of the United States had ſigned the act reſpecting fugitives from juſtice and ſervants from their maſters—alſo with the ſupplementary act for the collection of duties on goods, wares, &c.

Another meſſage, was delivered, notifying, that the Senate had appointed a committee of three, to inform the Preſident of the United States of his re-election for the term of four years, from the 4th of March next.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives appointed Meſſrs. W. Smith, Madiſon, and Lawrance, on the like buſineſs.

The Senate's committee conſiſt of Meſſrs. King, Izard, and Strong.

Adjourned.

### KING's BENCH, LONDON.

TUESDAY, December 18.

*Sittings at Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon, & a Special Jury.*

### The KING, *v.* THOMAS PAINE.

THIS was an information filed *ex officio* by the Attorney-General, againſt Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, for publiſhing in the ſecond part of that work a ſcandalous libel upon the conſtitution, laws, and government of England.

Mr. Percival, jun. Counſel for the Crown, penned the pleadings.

The Attorney-General then ſolicited the moſt ſerious attention of the Jury to what he termed a clear, plain, and indiſputable caſe, that he ſhould lay before them, and which referred to one of the moſt ſeditious, wicked, and dangerous libels, that ever iſſued from the Preſs. It was contained in a pamphlet of which the defendant was the avowed author, called the ſecond part of the Rights of Man. The pernicious conſequences that had flowed from the publication of this work, rendered it unneceſſary for him to occupy much of the time of the Court; and in the firſt place, it was a duty he owed to himſelf and the public, to contradict a rumor that had been circulated, that the preſent proſecution did not correſpond with his private judgment.——Such a rumor was totally deſtitute of truth, for he ſhould think he ought to be expelled from Society, and branded as the worſt of men, if he had not moſt cordially brought the defendant before the Court. The Attorney-General took notice of the uncommon pains that had been taken to diſtribute the libellous pamphlet throughout the nation. It was not confined to the judicious reader, whoſe judgment would refute its fallacious and alarming doctrine as he went along in the peruſal, but it was ſent to all perſons: to the poor ignorant mechanic; to the credulous and uninformed of the loweſt order; even the ſweet-meats of children were wrapped up in it. It was the offſpring of ſedition, artifice and cunning, and calculated not to inform the judgment upon any principal topic, but to inflame the paſſions, to withdraw the allegiance of the people from their ſovereign, and to induce them to overturn the conſtitution. The ſtyle and compoſition of it evidently proved, that this was the object of its author, for it contained no reaſoning, but conſiſted of nothing but daring aſſertions, unfounded deſcription, and falſe dogma. The offences he imputed to the defendant by this libel were of the moſt ſerious nature. He imputed to him a deliberate intention to vilify the whole conſtitution of this country, as ſettled and explained at the Revolution, and to eradicate that enthuſiaſtic love the people had always diſcovered for it. He charged him alſo with repreſenting the Legiſlature of this country to be an uſurpation, and that the laws were founded on their uſurped authority. The defendant had in truth ſaid, that the laws were not binding, and of courſe that the people were a lawleſs banditti.

The Attorney-General then read ſix or ſeven paragraphs from the pamphlet to the jury, upon which he animadverted with great ability: he dwelt a long time upon that paragraph, in which Mr. Paine calls the Bill of Rights a bill of wrongs and inſults. He alſo read a letter ſent by the defendant to himſelf [the Attorney-General] upon the preſent proſecution. This letter is dated from Paris, and in it Mr. Paine avows himſelf the author of the Rights of Man. In the concluding parts of this letter are ſeveral ſcandalous and treaſonable reflections on his preſent Majeſty and his Royal ſons. Mr. Attorney-General dwelt upon this part of the letter with great emotion and indignation, which inſpired every perſon in Court with the feelings of affection and loyalty to their ſovereign, and indignation againſt his calumniators. He added many other obſervations, and concluded a moſt admirable ſpeech.

Several witneſſes were called, who proved the hand writing of the defendant, and that he was the author of the pamphlet in queſtion. One of the witneſſes ſaid that Mr. Paine came to give directions about printing it at one time while he was in a ſtate of intoxication: that when he was drunk, his favorite ſubject was religion; that he expreſſed a great diſlike to the Diſſenters, whom he conſidered as a ſet of hypocrites.

Mr. Erſkine began an admirable defence for Mr. Paine, and declared, that his feelings and emotions were as great as thoſe manifeſted by the Attorney-General, when he heard the concluding part of the letter dated from Paris read. No man felt a greater portion of loyalty for the King, nor affection for his royal ſons, than he did, but this ſhould not detach him from the duty he owed to his client. The fruits of a fair and impartial trial were a proof of the excellency of a conſtitution and a good government, and it would be a foul ſtain upon the Britiſh conſtitution if the defendant had reaſon to ſay that he would not be defended upon his trial in this country. Mr. Erſkine ſaid that he himſelf had been calumniated by ignorant or ill diſpoſed perſons for becoming the advocate for the defendant, although the honor and integrity of the Bar would be loſt, if counſel aſſumed the power of prejudicing, and refuſed to ſtand between the Crown and an accuſed ſubject. Thank God that was not the caſe in this Court. With reſpect to the letter alluded to, although he abhorred the concluding part of it, yet there were truths in it that no man could deny; but this letter had nothing to do with the charge in queſtion. The ſtrong ground upon which he ſhould contend, that Mr. Paine ought not to be found guilty, was, that there exiſted no evidence of any intention on his part to occaſion an inſurrection, or to induce the people to alienate their affections from their ſovereign. His defence of Mr. Paine was founded upon the principles of the Liberty of the Preſs and the right of free diſcuſſions of all political ſubjects, a right which the Britiſh conſtitution gave to every man, provided they acted bona fide, or, in other words, contemplated the happineſs, and not the miſeries of the people.

Mr. Erſkine dwelt upon this point a conſiderable time, and went into a long and moſt able argument to prove that the defendant's pamphlets were provoked by Mr. Burke's attack upon the French revolution, and not intended to ſeduce particular perſons from their allegiance, but ought merely to be conſidered as an appeal to the univerſal reaſon of mankind upon the defects and advantages of different forms of government.

The jury found the defendant guilty.

Some few perſons hiſſed at the verdict, who were immediately taken into cuſtody.

The Court was more crowded than it has been known for a number of years; and when the trial was over, ſome of the mob took off the horſes from Mr. Erſkine's carriage, and drew him to his houſe in Serjeant's Inn.

# FRANCE.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION,

November 20.

The Miniſter of the Marine tranſmitted to the Convention the following letter from the Commandant of the fleet at Dunkirk.

Oſtend, November 16.

" Citizen Miniſter,

" I ſailed this morning at ten, from the harbour of Dunkirk, accompanied by the Eveilel ſloop, commanded by Citizen Mulon. The reſt of the fleet could not get out on account of eaſterly and north-eaſterly winds.

" As it was neceſſary for me to repair immediately to Oſtend, I proceeded thither, and came to anchor in the harbour at three in the afternoon.

" The inhabitants diſplayed the utmoſt joy on our arrival, and deputations from the magiſtrates and citizens came to offer us every aſſiſtance we might have occaſion for. Their friendſhip and attention evidently ſhewed, that to ſubdue them cannons were not ſo neceſſary as red caps. I expect the reſt of the fleet, that I may continue the operations with which I am charged; and I hope to accompliſh them with as much ſucceſs as zeal."

Letter from General Dillon.

" Citizen Legiſlators,

" Being ordered by the Executive Council to give an account of my conduct in this campaign, whilſt I was conducting a victorious army in purſuit of the enemy, I obeyed that order, and have given the account required, with that ſimplicity and truth, which ought to form the character of a Republican ſoldier and an honeſt man.

" Convinced that the ſuſpicions raiſed againſt me could proceed only from the ignorance in which people appear to have been reſpecting ſuch facts as relate to me, and perſuaded, that in a free government, every citizen has a right to be ſatisfied, in regard to the minuteſt details of the conduct of a public officer, I thought it neceſſary, in juſtifying myſelf to the Executive Council, to lay before my fellow-citizens the account I delivered to them, and for that reaſon I have ordered it to be printed. I affirm here, before the Repreſentative of the people, that every thing contained in it is ſtrictly true. Every one may there ſee, whether I have deſerved ill of my country, or if I have not, on the contrary, co-operated, as far as lay in my power, to drive the armies of deſpots from the ſacred land of Liberty. The poſt of Bieſnes, where I conſtantly checked the combined armies, and repelled their attacks; the ſucceſsful affair of Autre court, which occaſioned the flight of 20,000 Auſtrians, or Heſſians; my offenſive camp of Sivjeyla-Perche, where I had only 16.000 men to reſiſt 50,000, and the re-taking Verdun, without blood-ſhed, are facts, which I can oppoſe to unjuſt prejudice.

" I have reaſon to flatter myſelf, Citizen Legiſlators, that before I returned to mix in battle, I ſhould have been permitted, in paying my reſpects to you, to renew in your preſence the oath engraved in the hearts of the French ſoldiers, that of combating deſpots till death; but the Executive Council, whoſe motives I cannot learn, have ſhewn towards me a reſerve, which has a great reſemblance to the arbitary ſyſtem of old Government. They have declared, that they will not re-eſtabliſh me in my former command, but have offered me a ſcandalous penſion to retire. This determination devotes me to inactivity, at a moment when the Republic has need of the arms of all her ſoldiers, and at the ſame time attacks me in my honour.

" Citizen Legiſlators, the eſteem of my fellow citizens is the firſt wiſh of my heart, and juſtice is the firſt benefit of a free government. I have a right to claim it, and I might be conſidered as criminal, did I not boldly ſolicit it. To you I addreſs myſelf—to you, to whom the ſovereign people have delegated their powers, and in whom they have placed unlimited confidence.—On the 12th of October laſt, in paſſing to the order of the day on the charges made againſt me, you decreed that you would adjourn your deciſion until I had delivered in my defence to the Executive Council.

" I now demand the execution of this decree, and that I may be permitted to know all the articles of my accuſation, as I am certain that I can anſwer them victoriouſly. I requeſt you will decree, therefore, that the examination of my conduct may be again referred to your committees, as well as this copy of my defence, which I have ſigned as authentic, and which I beg leave to depoſit on your table.

(Signed) " DILLON."

Sillery—" I muſt embrace this opportunity of doing juſtice to the talents and brave conduct of General Dillon. If I feel any regret in this buſineſs, it is that General Valence, my ſon-in-law, aſſumed his place in the command of that army, ſince General Dillon has diſplayed a courage and patriotiſm which deſerve the higheſt applauſes."

The Convention referred General Dillon's letters to the Committee of War, and ordered a report on it to be delivered in without delay.

Monday, November 26.

Letters from the Commiſſaries ſent to the Northern Frontiers.

Citizens,

" Our fellow citizens of Lille have celebrated our victories by a civic feſtival; the large eagle of gilt braſs, which was at the top of the belfry of Tournay, and which was taken down on the arrival of the French to give place to the cap of liberty, and which General Labourdonnaye ſent this morning to Lille, has been dragged through the principal ſtreets of the city, preceded by an eſcort of huſſars, the brave cannoneers who ſo happily directed their bombs againſt the barbarians, the battalion des Enfans, that of des Viellards, your commiſſaries, the municipality, and the adminiſtrative, and judiciary bodies of the diſtrict. Joy beamed forth in every countenance, and this feſtival gave us an opportunity to hold to theſe reſpectable people the language which pleaſes them, that of true republicans. We addreſſed the ſame language to the garriſon aſſembled to take part in the feſtival, and all made the air reſound with ſhouts of " Long live the Republic! may kings and deſpots periſh!"

" We have been at Queſnoy, Commines, Turcong and Doubaix. We aſſembled the citizens of theſe different places, and of the neighbouring villages. In addreſſing them, we did not forget any thing which appeared to us proper to ſtrengthen in their hearts the love of liberty, equality, and a republican government, which is the conſequence of them. We conſoled the brave citizens who have been more or leſs victims to the Auſtrians. We congratulate on their courage thoſe of them whoſe Commons oppoſed a generous reſiſtance.

COBLENTZ, November 10.

Yeſterday Limburg was taken by the French. As ſoon as the King of Pruſſia heard of this affair, he ordered 10,000 men to march there, and the next day ſet out himſelf, with the Duke of Brunſwick and the Prince de Naſſau, with a ſtrong detachment of artillery, to the neighbourhood.

Nov. 11. The French, upon hearing of the troops ſent to Limburg, left that place, after demanding 24,000 florins contribution. In their retreat they met a corps of huſſars, and ſuffered ſome loſs in a ſkirmiſh with them.

Nov. 12. The King of Pruſſia is ſtill with the army, and the Duke of Brunſwick, it is now aſſerted, will keep the command in chief. They have built a bridge acroſs the Rhine in order to accelerate the march of the troops. A great many wounded have been brought in here, amongſt the reſt a priſoner of ſtate, whoſe name is not known. A ſtrong corps of Pruſſian cannoneers is marched into our fortreſs. The Carthuſians have left their convent, and have taken lodgings in town. Their convent is full of Pruſſians, and ſeveral batteries are to be erected there. General Ihlow has died here. The French troops near Weilburg are ſaid to amount to 8000 men. The army of General Kellerman, which ſome reckon at 40,000 men, is already near Merzig, and threatens Treves. The garriſon in Mentz muſt be very ſtrong, as every day freſh troops are marching there; thoſe that have not room in the city, entrench themſelves under the cannon of the fortreſs. General Cuſtine neglects nothing to ſecure himſelf; it is even ſaid that he is about conducting the river Mayn ſo as to ſtrengthen and ſecure his fortifications. It is ſaid, that ten more regiments are to come from Brandenburg. Yeſterday an expreſs brought the account, that the French had deſtroyed the Pruſſian and Imperial magazines at Lemich and Gravenmachern.

Nov. 16. The King of Pruſſia, who marched 10,000 men to Limburg, is expected here to-morrow, having eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Montabaur.

MONS, December 5.

The French complain that their efforts are very ill ſeconded, and their ſervices very ill rewarded by the inhabitants of the Low Countries. The aſſignats loſe more here than in France, and few of the Flemings ſeem inclined as yet to take up arms in their own defence. This is the part in which patriotiſm is ſuppoſed the moſt to prevail, and even here it is timid and lukewarm. At Bruſſels the ſame factious ſpirit continues, and at Antwerp four-fifths of the inhabitants have ſigned an agreement to ſupport their old conſtitution, that is to ſay, the ariſtocracy of the ſtates.—Ghent is ſaid to be democratic; but there is no part of the Netherlands in which ſuperſtition and fanaticiſm will not oppoſe ſalutary reform and liberal toleration. It is however to be hoped that the principles of Liberty will be more ſucceſsfully diſſeminated by the printing preſs than by the cannon. Papers and pamphlets, the productions of this country, daily appear, in which inveterate prejudices, and the hypocritical cant of prieſts and court ſycophants are ably combated.

Though the proviſory ſtates have as yet ordered no levies of troops, the Belgian Rangers that have been ſerving for ſome months in France, are encreaſing rapidly in numbers. This is the boldeſt body of men alive: The French themſelves ſpeak with aſtoniſhment at their intrepidity, and even blame them for their raſhneſs. Four hundred of them were killed at the battle of Genappe. Accounts yeſterday reached this place of another hard fought day at Leige, when M. Dumourier again forced the Auſtrian entrenchments. We have not learnt the particulars, but it is reported that the French were thrice repulſed, and advanced a fourth time to the charge; and the action was as bloody as that at Genappe, and that a great number of Auſtrians were drowned in the Maeze, their bridge of boats having been cut away by the people of Liege, as ſoon as they ſaw that fortune favoured the French.

The deſertion among the Auſtrian troops is greater than ever. They come over in bands of 20 or 30 with arms and baggage; when the Auſtrians were beaten out of Liege, 500 concealed themſelves in the houſes, that they might join the victors. In ſhort it is univerſally believed that the Emperor's army is ruined, and will not be able to make another ſtand, unleſs it receives powerful reinforcement.

LONDON, November 25.

What the reaſons are that prompt our rulers to adopt their preſent meaſures, we cannot conceive; but it is our humble opinion, that ſuch conduct tends to excite an unneceſſary alarm in the kingdom.

The people, it is well known, have repeatedly ſtated their grievances. Why does not the Miniſter, then, come candidly forth, and promiſe, at leaſt, to redreſs them? Even our Premier himſelf, but a few years ago, (when out of place by the bye) ſtept forth as the champion of Parliamentary Reform, and ſo late as the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament acknowledged the exiſtence of this grievance. Why not then remove it? No time is improper for doing good.

No man wiſhes to ſubvert the conſtitution, it was originally excellent; but, like a houſe injured by the hand of time, it ſtands at preſent in need of the following repairs, which the people have an undoubted right to demand.

1. A Parliamentary Reform.
2. A total abolition of ſinecures; and
3. A curtailment of uſeleſs places and penſions.

By the firſt, the nation will obtain a more independent Parliament; and by the ſecond and third, a conſiderable diminution of the public burthens. This would be only a renovation, not a change, of our primitive conſtitution.

An univerſal alarm pervades the town and country, in conſequence of the ſudden orders from the War-Office, to all the regiments within one hundred miles of the metropolis, to march without the environs—they are now quartered at Lewiſham, Croydon, Kingſton, Hounſlow, Uxbridge, Watford, Barnet, Chelmsford, Dartford, &c. the conſternation increaſed upon the militia being embodied; and, although nothing more is meant by all this, than the " ſuppreſſion of ſeditious libels," yet the timid cannot help trembling at theſe awful meaſures—we know that our moſt gracious King reigns in the hearts of all his ſubjects, and he will find attachment there, although all the ſovereigns of the univerſe ſhould be deſerted by their mercenary armies.

December 4.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 29.

" The Citadel of Antwerp is taken, and the opening of the Scheldt now ſecured.

" A miſunderſtanding has taken place between Dumourier and Labourdonnaye; the latter has reſigned.

" Kellerman ſet out this morning to take command of the army of the Alps.

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, Nov. 30.

" On the 28th of November, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the citadel of Antwerp was attacked by the French, from a ſmall battery erected by them, they having been in poſſeſſion of the town a week before. At five o clock the citadel was in flames, when the Auſtrians hung out the white flag to capitulate. The terms of capitulation were ſettled the next morning the 29th, when the French took poſſeſſion, and all the Auſtrian troops were made priſoners of war. Only five French were killed in the attack, and two wounded.

" The citadel of Namur is likewiſe ſaid to be taken by the French by ſtorm. The town had been in their poſſeſſion ſeveral days before by capitulation. It is ſaid that the Auſtrian General whoſe name is not mentioned, was immediately hung up by the French.

Extract of letter from Cork, Nov. 25.

" Within this week very alarming and deſperate riots have happened in this city and its vicinities. The dearneſs of proviſions, and the lage quantities of grain exported, have cauſed various mobs to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of preventing the further exportation of wheat and flour.

" At Bandon, a body of 2000 people met, and committed conſiderable depredations on the farmers, whom they ſuſpected of monopoly. The mills of Sampſon Stawille, Eſq; are razed to the ground. Theſe ignorant people deſtroyed this immenſe building, under pretence of the proprietor being an exporter of flour.

" They next proceeded to Caſtle Bernard, in the ſame neighbourhood, and threatened to blow up the caſtle, which they declared they would have done, except in compliment to the memory of the late Mr. Bernard. Young Mr. B. ſent a flag of truce to the mob, and offered, if they would depart, to diſtribute one thouſand guineas among them. This they declined, obſerving, they were reformers, and not public plunderers, like their rulers.

" From thence they paraded to the town of Bandon, where they were received by the Provoſt and a troop of dragoons. The magiſtrate declared, that the military ſhould fire, if they did not inſtantly diſperſe; but the reply was, that the firſt ſhot fired ſhould be the ſignal to cut off the Provoſt's head! Order is at length reſtored in the neighbourhood of Bandon.

" In Cork we are extemely alarmed; the mobs here have deſtroyed the mills of Mr. Burke, and emptied all the granaries of the corn and flour laid up for exportation. They vow vengeance alſo againſt the mills of Mr. Penroſe, at Clanmire, and ſeem to deſpiſe the military power. In the riots, the bellowing multitude evinced that they have turned their minds to politics, and that Ireland is not deſtitute of a vaſt number of Republican ſpirits even among the rabble. The Union, the Boyne, and the True Blue Volunteers, are day and night under arms."

### A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE TIMES.

There evidently ſeems to be a party countenanced to oppoſe any claims the people may have for the removal of evils, at leaſt ſuppoſed to exiſt, and their chief employment is to create confuſion, that they may ſo prevent inveſtigation---for this purpoſe, even our public Theatres have for this laſt week been made the ſcene of their brawls, by continually interrupting the performances, by bellowing for " God ſave the King," they have endeavoured to excite the oppoſition of the peaceable auditor, that they might have the opportunity of ſaying their ſervices were neceſſary, and that there were ſome hardy enough to expreſs their diſapprobation; of which they have found numbers, not, we believe, from any diſreſpect to their Sovereign, but from an honeſt indignation at having their evening's amuſements interrupted. If theſe perſons are really employed for this purpoſe, it ſurely will not be contended, that the ſenſe of the people can be drawn from ſuch petty manœuvres upon any political complaints---or that the Public thereby acknowledge that no reform in Parliament is neceſſary, but that our Repreſentation is exactly conformable to the primitive intention of our excellent Conſtitution. We have heard it, indeed, admitted, that ſome reformation was neceſſary, but, that this was the improper time:---Why?---becauſe mens minds are heated, and if a Reform was once begun, there is no knowing where it will end. To this we think the ſimple reply of interrogation is ſufficient. If the minds of the people are heated by a ſuppoſition that they are labouring under injuſtice, will they become leſs ſo by refuſing to enquire into their complaints? Will it not rather induce men to unite, who would otherwiſe have continued ſtrangers; and will it not be more difficult to ſtem a torrent, than to direct a murmuring ſtream?

Nothing can be more abſurd, than a ſet of men aſſociating for the purpoſe of preſerving our Conſtitution from innovation, unleſs it is the artful explication they have given to the word Equality; for are not our laws ſufficient to puniſh any act that may fairly be deemed a crime? and are there not ſufficient Magiſtrates with integrity enough to put thoſe laws in execution? The inſinuation to the contrary, is more a libel than any that ſapient brotherhood may poſſibly have an opportunity to inform againſt. If the people have grievances, why are they not redreſſed? If they have none, let public men have honeſty enough to tell them ſo; but it is ridiculous to ſuppoſe that the voice of reaſon would be ſilenced by artful inſinuations, by hireling clamour, or by intereſted combinations.

As we predicted in our laſt, Dumourier had taken poſſeſſion of Bruſſels, and there is little doubt but the Auſtrians have quitted the Netherlands; ſo that the Emperor, by his gaſconade in France, may be ſaid to have loſt the moſt valuable part of his dominions, and which it is to be hoped will learn him in future not to intermeddle with the internal Government of any other country, but to conſider it equally honourable to keep his ſubjects at home in peace and ſafety: and if there is a ſpark of humanity in the breaſt of the King of Pruſſia, he muſt feel his loſs as no leſs, for at leaſt 15,000 of his brave fellows have fallen a ſacrifice to an inglorious Campaign.

Dec. 6. The ſeals are placed upon the houſe of M. Beaumarchais, at Paris.

Two Colonels and a Major are ſaid to have been on Monday ſtruck off the army liſt,

From a gentleman arrived from Birmingham yeſterday, we have the following particulars:

"In conſequence of an advertiſement in the Birmingham papers, and hand-bills circulated for ſome days paſt, vaſt numbers aſſembled on Monday evening at the Union Tavern, and at the ſign of the Church, in Church-ſtreet, to form themſelves into ſocieties, by the name of Loyal True Blues. The ſtreets were very turbulent during the whole night, and the dreadful huzza, ſo alarming in the late troubles, again aſſailed the ears of the peaceable inhabitants. About eleven at night, a large party appeared before the houſe of Mr. Hutton, in the High-ſtreet, and violently knocked at the door and window ſhutters; they obliged the family to come to the windows, and audibly exclaim, "Church and King!" About three in the morning a very large party appeared before the houſe of Mr. George Humphries, at Spark Brook, from which, after breaking a few panes of glaſs, and receiving from Mr. Humphries five or ſix guineas, they departed. Every thing was tranquil when the above gentleman left Birmingham.

Dec. 7. Wedneſday Sir William Pepperell, attended by the Honourable Mr. Jenkinſon, and Mr. Metcalf, had a conſultation with the Miniſter at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, reſpecting a ſcheme on foot, for the diſpoſal of the French refugees; the Province of Canada is mentioned as a proper place to ſend them to.

If the above meaſure ſhould meet the approbation of government, it is intended to put it in practice early in the ſpring.

Sir Wm. Pepperell keeps an exact account of all French refugees who have fled to this country for an aſylum; and is one among many gentlemen, who warmly intereſt themſelves in the cauſe of thoſe unfortunate people.

A letter from Bayonne, dated November 25, ſays, "Spain is making immenſe preparations. Moſt of the farmers ſervants have received orders to learn the manual exerciſe, and for that purpoſe ſome of them go 60 miles. It is ſaid that all the inhabitants of Spain, from the age of 18 to 40, are going to be armed. A number of veſſels of war are alſo fitting out."

Dec. 8. It has been the grand object of this country, conſiſtent with that equitable ſyſtem of politics which it has ever profeſſed, to obſerve the moſt ſtrict neutrality with reſpect to the affairs of France, ſince the revolution in that country; but this neutrality it appears no longer poſſible to preſerve, and at the ſame time abide by the faith of treaties.

Extract of a letter from Liege, November 28.

"For ſome days events ſeemed to be preparing, which indicated ſome important change in affairs; the approach of the French army under General Dumourier, and the diſpoſition of the Auſtrian forces under General Staray, announced an action as inevitable; and in fact one took place yeſterday, near the village of Oreye, which was very bloody, and terminated to the advantage of the French: the Auſtrians paſſed the Meuſe in the night; their loſs muſt have been conſiderable, from the number of wounded brought into the town during the action. General Staray is dangerouſly wounded; it is even reported he is dead. The French loſt but few, in compariſon. The ſudden retreat of the Imperial troops, gave the people of Liege their liberty in an inſtant; the Prince Biſhop, with his court, went away the day of the battle. The people, inſtead of wreaking their vengeance, behaved perfectly tranquil. Every one wore the three coloured cockade, and the French troops were received with joy."

Dec. 13. The following addreſs to his Majeſty was voted at the general meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, held on Saturday, at the Town Hall, by public ſummons from the Mayor. It will ſhew that in the moſt reſpectable and independent parts of this country, love for the conſtitution is manifeſted by the trueſt teſt, namely, the deſire of correcting abuſes.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, tradeſmen, free burgeſſes, and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, humbly approach your Majeſty, anxious to teſtify the deep ſenſe we entertain of that paternal care and goodneſs which has ſo uniformly diſtinguiſhed your Majeſty's reign, and which has been peculiarly eminent in preſerving theſe kingdoms from a participation in thoſe wars and calamities in which other countries of Europe have been of late unfortunately involved.

"In expreſſing our firm attachment to your Majeſty's royal perſon, and our unſhaken adherence to the conſtitution of theſe realms, we ſpeak the language of gratitude and of truth, founded on a thorough conviction of the numerous bleſſings we have experienced under your Majeſty's government, and a decided opinion that the Britiſh conſtitution is, in its ſpirit and principles, admirably calculated to promote the happineſs and proſperity of theſe kingdoms---Convinced of its ſtability, we truſt on a temperate and gradual exerciſe of its inherent powers, and to the wiſdom of the legiſlative body, for a remedy to any defects which the lapſe of time, or the leſs liberal and enlightened policy of former days may have produced. And we profeſs our deep abhorrence of any attempt that may be made by its enemies, either foreign or domeſtic, to injure or overthrow it, or to eſtabliſh any other form or ſyſtem of government in its ſtead.

"In your Majeſty's iſſuing your late royal proclamation for the early aſſembling your parliament, we find an additional inſtance of your gracious attention to the public welfare, and your watchful ſolicitude for the tranquility of theſe realms. And we truſt to the vigilance and goodneſs of your Majeſty, and to the wiſdom and integrity of Parliament, for the adoption of ſuch meaſures as may moſt effectually tend to unite and preſerve your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in one firm and unalterable ſentiment of affection and attachment to your Majeſty's royal perſon and government, and may ſecure the continuance of that peace, both at home and abroad, with which the proſperity and happineſs of theſe kingdoms are ſo intimately connected."

### SALEM, February 5.

The ſucceſſes of the French arms were celebrated at Portſmouth on Thurſday, the 24th of January. At an elegant entertainment at the aſſembly room, the name of Fayette, who embarked in the cauſe of America at the trying moment, when it was almoſt given up by her friends---the name of Fayette, at this feſtive ſcene, was forgot---while that of Petion, his mortal enemy, was echoed through the hall in the toaſts.

Mr. Toſcan, the French Vice-Conſul at Portſmouth, on the day of celebration, ſent a letter to the Overſeers of the Poor, informing them that he had intended to illuminate his houſe; but reflecting that it would be more gratifying to the feelings of his fellow-citizens, as well as to his own, to have the poor of the work-houſe, and the priſoners, partake of the general joy---he had therefore encloſed a bank-note, which he deſired them to diſtribute according to their judgment.

Arrived at Briſtol, Captain Cauſſins, in twenty nine days from Port-au-Prince, who informs that one French frigate and five American veſſels were caſt away in Jaquemel: it not being a free port, the frigate was ſent to order them out; but they obtained permiſſion of the commander of the frigate to ſtop a ſhort time to receive payment for their cargoes; not long after a ſevere gale from the N. W. drove them a-ſhore. The veſſels, he was informed, belonged to the eaſtward.

Captain Obrien, of Newburyport, was ſpoke with in lat. 31. 30. long. 66. 30. bound home.

Captain Joſeph Ingraham, of the brig Hope, of Boſton, on a voyage to the N. W. coaſt of America, in April, 1791, made the firſt diſcovery (as he ſuppoſes) of a cluſter of iſlands; to which he gave the names of Waſhington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox. Waſhington's iſlands is in S. lat. 8. 52. long. W. of London 140. 29. and the reſt lying near.—Captain Ingraham called on his officers and men to witneſs that he "claimed them as a new diſcovery, and belonging to the United States of America.

### NEW-YORK, February 13.

We are credibly informed, that there is a letter in town, giving an account of a very numerous meeting at Birmingham, England, who, after having addreſſed an ASS in royal robes, and paid it all manner of loyal obſequies, in the evening, reſolved unanimouſly, "That they would no longer be governed by an aſs," and immediately beheaded it.

Captain Snow, who arrived at Boſton on the 6th inſt. in 27 days from Martinico, informs, that on the day he ſailed, a capitulation had been agreed upon, that the National Flag of France ſhould be ſubſtituted in room of the Ariſtocratic flag the next day; and that on the ſame day the flag was hoiſted at Guadaloupe. That the downfal of the late ſpirit of rebellion was complete, and that the market for American produce was good.

The London Chronicle of November 29, 1792, gives the following notice from the commiſſioners of the royal hoſpital of Greenwich, "That the light houſe on the North Foreland has been repaired, conſiderably heightened, and a lantern fixed thereon, in which, on the firſt of next month, will be ſhewn a new improved light, with argand lamps, reflectors and lenſes."

### PITTSBURGH, February 9.

Captain Henly, who was ſuppoſed to be killed at the time his party was defeated on the Cumberland path, is now a priſoner at Will's town, in the Cherokee nation.

### PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

The General Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-York, after a full examination into the conduct of the major part of the canvaſſing committee, have determined, "That the ſaid committee, in rejecting the votes of Otſego, Tioga and Clinton counties, have not been guilty of any mal or corrupt conduct in the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by law—it is therefore reſolved, as the ſenſe of the houſe, that the legiſlature cannot annul or make void any of the determinations of the ſaid committee."

The French Conſul at Charleſton, South Carolina, has notified his wiſh to the inhabitants of that ſtate, that they will not afford any aſſiſtance, in the way of commercial ſupplies, to the oppoſers of the regenerated liberties of France in Martinique and Guadaloupe.

SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES.

Monday laſt the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States delivered their opinions, upon the important queſtion which had been argued before them for 13 days, viz. Whether an individual of any ſtate may ſue a ſtate; or, the U. States, or, whether the citizens of any one ſtate may ſue another ſtate. The Attorney General, Mr. Randolph, was employed on behalf of the Executors of a citizen of the ſtate of Georgia, who had left America previous to the revolution, and removed to Great Britain, after ſettling a partnerſhip account with two partners in trade, and whoſe bonds he took for the balance due him. After his deceaſe, his Executors, on making application for payment, found that thoſe two perſons who had given their joint bond, had been inimical to the cauſe of liberty in the United States, and that their property was confiſcated; the Executors alledging that the bond was given previous to the revolution, applied to the ſtate of Georgia for relief. It then became a matter of diſpute, whether thoſe Executors, being citizens of South-Carolina, could ſue the ſtate of Georgia. An action was inſtituted in the United States, Circuit Court of Georgia, and a verdict obtained in behalf of the plaintiffs; but removed by a writ of demurer to the Supreme Court of the United States. And after being argued for ſeveral days by the Attorney-General of the United States, and Mr. Dallas, who was employed againſt him, the five Judges, as we have already mentioned, yeſterday delivered their opinions. Judge Iredel's opinion was againſt the doctrines advanced by the Attorney-General; but the Chief Juſtice, Mr. Jay, Judge Cuſhing, Judge Wilſon and Judge Blair, were of an oppoſite opinion, and confirmed that of the Attorney General, which fixes a moſt material and rational feature in the judiciary of the United States. That every individual of any ſtate has the natural privilege of ſuing either the United States or any ſtate whatever in the Union, for redreſs in all caſes where he can prove a juſt claim, a loſs, or an injury having been ſuſtained, and vice verſa.

On the 21ſt January a Winter ſalmon was dined on in Boſton, by a number of citizens of that capital. The New-Yorkers will therefore not conſider themſelves alone in that unuſual January regale.

Departed this life, on the firſt day of the week, about one o'clock in the day, the Rev. Moſes Wincheſter, Profeſſor of the Univerſal Doctrine in the 30th year of his age, and on the 12th inſtant interred in the Seventh Day Baptiſt Burying-Ground, when a numerous and reſpectable body of his friends attended. He was a man of the moſt unaffected piety and benevolence; the whole of his life evinced, that, "*he walked with God.*" His meekneſs and patience were not the leaſt conſpicuous virtues in him; his temper was even and uniform; he was not too much elevated with proſperity, nor depreſſed by adverſity. He was far from being a ſtranger to the delicate ties of friendſhip: the milk of human kindneſs flowed round his heart, and he had a tear to ſpare for the diſtreſſed.

"To them his love, his griefs, his heart was given;
"But all his ſerious thoughts had reſt in heaven."

His love to the ſouls of men was great, and their happineſs his conſtant deſire. In this I only anticipate the ſentiments of all his friends who knew him; and he has frequently ſaid, that nothing gave him ſo much pleaſure as to ſee ſouls converted to God.

His laſt end was of a-piece with his life; in all his ſufferings he manifeſted the greateſt fortitude—not ſo much as a ſigh was heard to eſcape from him. Some little time before his death, he was aſked by a friend of his, if he was afraid to die? he anſwered with a degree of vehemence unuſual to him, "No he was not;" but "that he ſhould ſoon be at reſt." He was ſenſible to the laſt: His ſoul appeared in a very tranquil ſtate;———and he quitted his terreſtrial abode without a groan.

To ſum up his character in a few words, he was a tender huſband, an affectionate father, a ſincere friend, and a pious chriſtian.

He left behind him a diſconſolate widow, and three ſmall children. The pious and humane will commiſerate their condition, upon the loſs of ſo exellent a man; and I hope that the benevolent arm will be ſtretched towards them.

"His hand the good man faſtens on the ſkies,
"And bids earth roll, nor feels her idle whirl."

YOUNG.

Died, laſt Saturday, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John Taylor, of Front-ſtreet, Merchant; a woman of ſuch valuable and amiable qualities, as endeared her whilſt living to a large and reſpectable ſociety of friends and relations, who have now, ſincerely and deſervedly, to lament their loſs, and to mingle their tears with a diſconſolate huſband, and amiable family of affectionate children.

## To be SOLD, by Public Auction,

On the 2d day of March next, on the Spot,

A TENEMENT, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 acres; ſituate in the townſhips of Uwchland and Pikeland, in the county of Cheſter, with ſuitable buildings, gardens, orchard, watered meadow and wood thereon: About one half containing the homeſtead, is fee-ſimple eſtate; the other half being ſubject to the payment of the purchaſe money due to the Proprietors of Pikeland, as appraiſed and rated under the directions of the Agents thereof. Sold purſuant to the directions of the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM LINDSAY, late of Uwchland deceaſed.

RICHARD THOMAS, and } Executors.
GEORGE THOMAS, }

Poſſeſſion will be given about the 10th day of April next.

## To be SOLD, by Public Sale,

At the Houſe of Peter Witaker, innkeeper, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, on the Fourth day of the Third month next,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 190 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, in the county of Cheſter, about 42 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, and pleaſantly ſituated. There are on the ſaid plantation an apple orchard, one half wood land, and about 6 acres of meadow well watered, and more may be made. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying to Abraham Vernon, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Delaware county.

2d Mo. 18th, 1793. ¶ JOSEPH BISHOP.

## On THURSDAY, the 21ſt of March,

at ſeven o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, will be ſold by public vendue,

A PLANTATION in Lower Dublin townſhip, on Woodenbridge run, Philadelphia county, containing one hundred and five acres, forty of which are excellent woodland, about eight acres of meadow, and the reſt good arable land. This tract is well watered, and more meadow may be made thereon. The water and ſituation affords a good mill-ſeat. One half the purchaſe money paid down, the other may remain ſix months, if required.

JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

February 20.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PAUL ENGLE, deceaſed,

## Will be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, in the county of Montgomery, New-Providence townſhip, at a place called the Trap, twenty-ſix miles from Philadelphia; containing 140 acres (more or leſs) about 24 thereof woodland, 6 or more meadow, through which runs a valuable ſtream of water. There are on the premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and ſtone barn, with other improvements, a good orchard of excellent fruit trees. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers,

JACOB ENGLE, }
LEONARD STONEBURNER, } Executors.
JAMES ENGLE, }
ENGLE BENSELL, }

N. B. If the above place is not ſold before the 20th day of March next, it will then be ſold at Public Vendue, on the premiſes. The Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

⁂ All perſons indebted to the eſtate of PAUL ENGLE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to render them in, properly proved, for payment, to the above Executors.

Germantown, February 15, 1793. †4w

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the 2d day of this inſtant, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, prove property and pay charges, or he will be ſold for his keeping. ‡

Philad. February 15, 1793. JOHN M'CALLA.

CAME to the plantation of William Turner, at the Three Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road, on the 20th of December laſt, a ſmall dapple grey MARE, about 12 hands high, and blind of one eye. The owner may have her again, on paying charges. †

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING

## A DRY WALL of Stone,

OF near one mile in length, or any part thereof; for blowing ROCK, and quarrying STONE; and for digging the CANAL, for any diſtance that may ſuit the propoſers; will be received at the Office of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, near the Bank of the United States, and by JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant, at Norriſtown.

February 6, 1793. t f.

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## *To be SOLD at Private Sale,*

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 14½ miles from Philadelphia, on the old Lancaſter road, containing 118 acres of LAND; whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a piazza before the door, and a ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a well of water therein, a barn, ſpring-houſe, and two other ſmall tenements. There is alſo on ſaid premiſes, an orchard of grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made; the upland very good for tillage or paſture, together with a large proportion of woodland. For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN LIVEZEY, in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, about ten miles from Philadelphia.

Second Month 6th, 1793. ‡

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## To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS BARTOW, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

DANIEL BENEZET, acting Executor.

February 1, 1793. *

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WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, of Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, did, ſome time in the year 1791, execute a bond for 125 l. unto Andrew Moore, Eſq; a late member of Congreſs from the ſtate of Virginia, and have paid the ſum of one hundred pounds on ſaid bond; but as the ſaid Andrew Moore, Eſq; refuſes to fulfil the conditions on which ſaid bond was given, I hereby forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, for I am determind not to pay the remainder, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled by law.

January 25, 1793, ¶ SAMUEL BYERS.

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## *To be SOLD, at private Sale,*

A PLANTATION, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, ſituated in Deerfield, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A good title will be made, and poſſeſſion delivered on the twenty-firſt day of March next. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 22, 1793. 4w AARON LEAKE.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, in Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Skippack Road, pleaſantly ſituated. There are on the premiſes a good two-ſtory ſtone houſe, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a kitchen adjoining, a good ſtone barn, forty by twenty eight feet, a good ſpring, and ſtone ſpring-houſe, about eight or nine acres of mowable meadow, and more may be made, about ſixty acres of woodland, a good bearing orchard, with a number of other fruit trees, there is a tenement on the premiſes beſide, and may be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Feb. 1, 1793. * JOSEPH M‘CLEAN.

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## TO BE LET,

THE Plantation and Tavern, known by the ſign of the Waggon; likewiſe the Tavern and Plantation, now known by the ſign of General Wolfe, both on the Lancaſter Road; alſo two other Plantations, of about one hundred acres each, with a good proportion of watered meadow to each; likewiſe a good ſtone Smith's Shop, with two fire places, in a good place for buſineſs. They may all be entered on the firſt day of April next. Apply at the ſign of the Waggon, to CALEB WAY.

N. B. No ſtranger need apply for the taverns, except well recommended.

February 2, 1793. * 7w

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## TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 5th inſt. a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, with a whitiſh tail, trots and paces, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid MARE and brings her to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

MARGERY WARNER.

January 7th, 1793. ‡

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## TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Garrett, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and five from Weſt-Cheſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at Weſt-Cheſter, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premiſes.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

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## Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament

of George Aſhbridge, late of Goſhen, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 21ſt day of the Second Month next, at 2 o'clock, near the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 112 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, about three miles and a half from Weſt-Cheſter, near the road leading from thence to Philadelphia. There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe and barn, a good ſpring near the houſe, and a well of good water at the door. The land chiefly lies level and convenient to lime ſtone, and a good proportion thereof is well timbered wood land. The payments are intended to be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH MALIN,
JOSEPH RHOADS, } Executors.

1ſt month 24th, 1793. *

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## WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large an general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſaucepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

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## A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

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## *TO BE RENTED,*

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next,

A Merchant-Mill, and about one hundred acres of Land, twenty of which are woodland, thirty meadow, chiefly watered from the mill-race, and has produced two tons per acre, the remainder arable land, highly manured, ſituate in a fine wheat country, and in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on Core creek, an excellent ſtream of water, near Neſhaminy bridge, on the roads leading from Yeardley's ferry, on Delaware river, to Philadelphia, alſo from Durham to Briſtol, diſtant from Philadelphia twenty-two miles, Yeardley's ferry ſix, and Briſtol eight miles, where are convenient ſtores for flour, alſo wheat, which may be conveyed from many parts of America, by water, at a very ſmall expence, and from thence to the mill by back carriage. The mill-houſe is ſixty-two feet by near forty, with two overſhot wheels, ſeventeen feet head and fall, three pair of ſtones, double geared, one burrs of the beſt quality, another one burr and one country ſtone, the other country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two reels in the flour cheſt, and one in each of the other cheſts, rolling ſcreen, and three fans, the machine cleans in both merchant hoppers, the boulting works go, and wheat is hoiſted into the garner by water. There is alſo adjoining the mill-houſe a new corn-kiln, of fine conſtruction, with arches and a brick floor, which will dry one hundred buſhels in twenty-four hours, with a ſmall quantity of wood. The mill was finiſhed in a very complete manner, in the beginning of the year 1785, ſufficient, with the works, to manufacture forty thouſand buſhels of grain per year. On this eſtate, beſides three houſes very convenient for millers, coopers, &c. with a ſmith's ſhop, cooper's ſhop, carriage houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes, is erected a commodious dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, piazza before the door, a new kitchen, and an excellent ſtore. The premiſes are very convenient to different places of public worſhip. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near ſaid premiſes.

January 21, 1793. * 6w JOSEPH JENKS.

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## To be ſold at private ſale,

A PLANTATION, containing near 140 acres of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Upper Darby, Delaware county, about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from the town of Darby, and within one mile and a half of three griſt mills and a ſaw mill, a ſmith's ſhop within half a mile. The land produces good crops; water in ſeveral of the fields; a ſufficiency of meadow and wood land thereon. There are on ſaid farm a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, part brick, well finiſhed, a well of good water, under cover, near the kitchen door, a good ſtone ſpring houſe, with a valuable ſpring and waſh houſe adjoining, a large barn, with convenient ſtabling, a bearing apple orchard, and many other fruit trees: The whole in good repair, and in a good neighbourhood. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. The place lays high and pleaſantly ſituated, from which may be ſeen the river Delaware and the ſteeples of Philadelphia. Alſo to be ſold, ſome Stock and Farming Utenſils. For further particulars and terms, apply to HEZEKIAH HIBBARD, who will ſhew the premiſes.

January 29. •

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Heſſer, innholder late of Germantown townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip aforeſaid; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, on or before the firſt day of March next, to

GEORGE HESSER, and
GEORGE SOMMERS, } Executors.

January 24th, 1793. ‡

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## FOR SALE,
## A FARM and GRIST-MILL.

AGREEABLE to the laſt will of William Carter, deceaſed, on the premiſes, in Northampton townſhip, on the firſt day of March nex,, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, THE FARM, containing fifty-five acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone ſtable and ſheds, and two bearing orchards, and a large well contrived GRIST-MILL, almoſt new, three ſtories high, forty by fifty feet, with two water wheels, and three pair of ſtones, furniſhed with all the neceſſary conveniences for both merchant and country work of every kind. This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on what is called the Road leading from Newtown to Philadelphia, about five miles from Newtown, eighteen from Philadelphia, and nine from a landing on the Delaware, from whence the flour is conveyed to market by water, at a ſmall expence. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

MARY LEEDOM,
WILLIAM HAYHURST, } Execut.
JOHN HAYHURST,

Bucks County, January 21 1793 *

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## To be ſold by private ſale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of lime-ſtone Land of the firſt quality, ſituate in Cheſter county, Great Valley, 24 miles from Philadelphia. There are on the plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe, a large new ſtone barn, a new ſtone cart houſe, a two ſtory ſtone ſpring houſe, lately built, and every way fitted for the accommodation of a ſmall family; there are two excellent meadows, and a large proportion of woodland; the fences are in good order: There are two beautiful young apple orchards, and a great variety of other fruit trees. The preſent Lancaſter road runs juſt before the door, and the turnpike about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the houſe. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and may be learned by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 30. DAVID CLOYD.

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## FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---ſituate on Great Chickaſalungo creek, in the townſhip of Donegal, in the county of Lancaſter, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderſon's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the laſt mentioned ferry.

On this eſtate are erected two dwelling houſes and two log barns, with ſtables ſufficient for all the ſtock neceſſary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houſes has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable houſe, at preſent occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interſperſed with beautiful young white-oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the beſt limeſtone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immenſe quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is conſiderable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickaſalunga, which may, at a very ſmall expence, be converted into the beſt meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the aſſiſtance of a ſmall wheel, may be eaſily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almoſt over every acre of arable land.

On the premiſes are an extenſive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient diſtance from the houſe. The Chickaſalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fiſh in great abundance, and is within the ſouthern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far diſtant from where it empties itſelf into the river Suſquehanna, and near the ſpot where the water is to be taken from the ſaid river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardneſs) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be tranſported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and eaſy rate. The many ſuperior advantages of this eſtate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaſer is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do juſtice to the ſoil, timber, meadow, and beautiful ſituation of a farm, preſumed to be equal to any in the ſtate, and well calculated for the emolument of an induſtrious farmer. To accommodate purchaſers, a diviſion of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the ſeveral kinds of land. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaſter, or at the houſe of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, ſouth Front-ſtreet, to

ROWLAND EVANS,
Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joſeph
James, ſurviving partners of the late houſe of
Abel James and ſons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

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## *TO BE SOLD,*

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſuitable for a farmer, and very pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joſhua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the eſtate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceaſed, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other neceſſary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To perſons inclining to purchaſe, the payments will be made eaſy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premiſes, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Waſhington tavern, on the Briſtol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of ſale.

P. S. All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to made ſpeedy payment. ‖ tf.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793.

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3276.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1793.

LONDON, January 6.

## TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

*Wedneſday, Dec. 26.*

The Sitting being opened at nine o'clock, the Preſident very ſoon after ſaid, "I anounce to the Aſſembly, that LOUIS and his Counſel are ready to appear at the bar. I forbid the Members and ſpectators to ſhew any ſigns of diſreſpect or applauſe.

Louis then appeared at the bar, attended by Meſſrs. Maleſherbes, Tronchet, Deſbzes, the Mayor of Paris, and the Commandant of the National Guard.

Preſident—Louis, the Convention has decreed that you ſhall be definitely heard to day.

Louis—My Counſel will read my defence.

M. Deſeſe then began, "Citizens, Repreſentatives of the Nation, the moment is at length arrived, in which Louis, accuſed in the name of the people of France, and ſurrounded by the Counſel which humanity and the law have allowed him, is about to offer his juſtification. The ſilence that is obſerved convinces me, that the day of juſtice has ſucceeded to that of prejudice. The misfortunes of Kings are infinitely more intereſting and ſacred than thoſe of other men, and he that lately ſat on the moſt brilliant throne of the univerſe, ought to excite an intereſt in proportion to his former greatneſs.

"You have cited him before you; he comes with compoſure, with dignity, conſcious of innocence, ſupported by the teſtimony of his whole life. He reveals to you even his thoughts, by diſcuſſing, without preparation, without examination, charges which he did not foreſee. In making what may be termed an unpremeditated defence. Louis can only declare his innocence---I will demonſtrate it to you. I bring you the proofs. I wiſh this ſpace could expand itſelf, that thoſe numerous citizens that have conceived againſt him the worſt impreſſions, might receive thoſe entirely oppoſite. Louis knows that Europe waits with impatience for the ſentence you are about to pronounce. He knows that poſterity will examine it; this he knows, but he conſiders only his cotemporaries. Like him, we forget poſterity; and the preſent moment alone demands all our attention. If I had only to ſpeak to his judges, it would be ſufficient to obſerve, that ſince the nation has aboliſhed Royalty, there is no longer any thing to be charged againſt Louis; but I ſpeak to the people--the affair muſt be conſidered in two points of view; that in which Louis was before the acceptation, and that in which he was after the acceptation of the conſtitution. In examining this point, I find at once the decree that declares he ſhall be judged by it. Poſſibly, the Legiſlators ſuppoſed that Louis could not avail himſelf of his inviolability. What have you ſeen done by your decree? You had made yourſelves judges of the accuſation that you yourſelves brought againſt him. You have determined that Louis ſhall be heard. If then he has a right to be heard, he has alſo a right to juſtify himſelf. It is no longer in the power of his judges to preſcribe the mode. The Convention will appreciate it when pronounced.

"If Louis does not do himſelf juſtice, it will not take advantage of his errors. Nations are Sovereign; they have the power to adopt ſuch a form of government as may ſuit them. I will not diſpute this principle; and it will be remembered, that by the efforts of one of his counſel, this principle was inſerted in the conſtitution. But the nation could not exerciſe its ſovereignty itſelf; it was therefore obliged to delegate its exerciſe to others. In 1789 the nation choſe a Monarchial Government; this required the inviolability of its firſt Magiſtrate. It was neceſſary that he commanded that reſpect that procures the obedience required by law. The nature of this inviolability was deſigned. It has been alledged, that this was not a ſynallegmatic contract, but this delegation was a contract until it was revoked. It was a truſt, it is true, but the Truſtee was not ſubject to other pains and conditions than thoſe included in the deed.

"I open the Second Chapter upon Royalty, and ſee that the perſon of the King is inviolable: there is no exception or modification thereof; but there are occaſions when he may loſe his inviolability. The firſt is, art. 5. ſect. 1. chap. 2. third title: "If the King has not taken the oath; or having taken it, he afterwards retracts it, he ſhall then be declared to have abdicated the throne." The nation requires of the King the obligation of an oath. To renounce his oath is a crime againſt the nation. The nation hath foreſeen this crime; it hath determined its puniſhment. But I expreſs myſelf improperly; this is not a penalty, or a forfeiture; this phraſe is not once mentioned; it is only a ſuppoſition that the King ſhall be preſumed to have abdicated the throne. You will be pleaſed to obſerve, that the Conſtitution does not appoint a tribunal: that it does not ſpeak of judging him; that it does not mention a forfeiture. But without breaking his oath, he might betray it; he might favour criminal and hoſtile enterpriſes againſt the ſtate. The Conſtitution hath even provided againſt this, art. 6. "If the King puts himſelf at the head of an army, and directs its force againſt the nation; or if he does not proteſt formally againſt ſuch an attempt, undertaken in his name, he ſhall be ſuppoſed to have abdicated the throne."

"I entreat you then to weigh the nature of the crime ariſing from this Article; there cannot be a greater. It ſuppoſes every machination, every treachery, every perfidy, every horror, every ſcourge, all the calamities of a bloody and inteſtine war; yet what ſays the conſtitution? The preſumption of having abdicated the Throne: Art. 8th, expreſsly ſays, that "after an expreſs or legal abdication, the King ſhall be judged as other Citizens, for every crime committed poſterior to his Abdication." It is evident, therefore, that the King had a particular character, quite different from that of other ſubjects; and from whence reſulted this diſtinct and priveleged character, but from the law which gave him inviolability, which he could not loſe but by an expreſs or legal abdication? and it is only after the commiſſion of the blackeſt crime that the King could commit againſt the nation, that it ſuppoſes him a private citizen. In fine, the law is perfectly juſt here between the Legiſlature and the King.---The legiſlative body might alſo betray the nation; it might uſurp the national ſovereignty; the nation had a right to determine the penalty to be incurred by the Repreſentatives; but, however, none are pronounced. Louis is accuſed. He is accuſed in the name of the nation; he is accuſed of different crimes; either theſe crimes are determined by the conſtitutional act, and then the penalty muſt be applied that is there provided; or they are not, and then there is no puniſhment that can be applied to them. I will go further? I ſay, that they are determined; the conſtitution has fixed them. It has foreſeen the moſt attrocious of all, that of a moſt abominable war againſt the nation. Under whatever view this article may be conſidered, they are all here included. After all, the law only ſuppoſes the abdication. I know, that at preſent, when the nation hath aboliſhed monarchy, we can no longer apply the penalty; but can it change the ſituation of Louis? Has not he reaſon to ſay, "When I accepted the conſtitution I was a priſoner to the nation. Why did you not try me? You have aboliſhed royalty; I do not diſpute your right. But well, after having aboliſhed monarchy, you are ſtill anxious to puniſh me; and as there is no law that applies againſt me, you are willing to create one on purpoſe for me individually.—You have the power certainly; but there is one which you have not—that of being unjuſt."

"It has been ſaid, that Louis ought to be judged as an enemy. But, is not he the worſt of enemies who puts himſelf at the head of an army againſt the nation? It has been aſſerted, that the King was not more inviolable than any any other citizen. According to this reaſoning, the repreſentatives of the people would not be more inviolable than the people. In whatever they have done, ſaid, or written, during their ſitting? Rouſſeau ſays, when the law neither proſecutes nor condemns, I would not truſt the general will; for the will of the whole cannot pronounce ſentence as the general will, neither upon man nor fact. But if you ſtrip Louis of his inviolability as a King, he has a right to be judged as a citizen.

"And in the laſt caſe, I aſk you where are the neceſſary and eſſential forms? Where is the jury, that ſecurity of the life and honour of citizens? I aſk you where is the proportion of ſuffrages that the law has ſo wiſely eſtabliſhed? Where is that ſilent ſcrutiny which incloſes in the ſame urn both the opinion and conſcience of the judge? I ſpeak to you with the boldneſs of freedom: I ſeek among you for judges, but I ſee only accuſers. You mean to judge Louis, and you have accuſed him. You wiſh to pronounce his ſentence, which you have already done. You are his judges, and your opinions are known all over Europe! I look into the criminal charges. You go as far back as the 10th of July, 1789; to which I muſt follow you. But how could you accuſe him, at this period, of an intention of diſſolving the Aſſembly? Do you forget that it was he who aſſembled it? Do you forget, that, for more than 150 years, Princes, more jealous of their authority, have conſtantly refuſed ſuch a Convocation? Have you forgot, that without him, but for the numberleſs ſacrifices he has made, that you could not, at this moment, deliberate for the welfare of the ſtate? He has been reproached with having aſſembled troops about Paris, but I may affirm that theſe troops had no other object than to protect Paris from commotion. I ſaw the order, when it was my duty to be the advocate of the commandant of theſe troops, whom the nation, without any difficulty, acquitted. I will not here notice the paper where Talon is mentioned to act a part in a counter-revolution, nor of thoſe that were added to it. If I were to defend a common criminal, I would anſwer, that no perſon can be condemned from papers found by infraction of his dwelling, without inventories, or ſeals previouſly affixed.

"The Palace of Louis has been forcibly entered, his trunks broken open, his drawers ranſacked, there were no inventories, no ſeals; papers might be loſt which might refute thoſe now produced. The letters of the dead are brought forward; but can the letters of the dead be admitted as proof? It is ſaid that theſe letters mention money laviſhed, but was this fact, which they do not explain, true—were it true, that this ſenſibility was excited to beſtow ſums, either ſmall or more conſiderable, who knows not with what facility Kings are deceived? Mention has been made of a letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau, but the letter was never ſent. Mirabeau and La Fayette were the moſt popular men at that time; they both loved the Conſtitution, and there was nothing in the letter but what concerned the welfare of the State. A like reproach has been made of a letter to Bouille, where there is no occaſion for juſtification; the National Aſſembly had voted thanks to Bouille for his conduct. You have reproached him for the tumults of the 28th of February, but popular rumours had brought to the palace ſome ill-diſpoſed perſons, and Louis deſired them to leave their arms. He is accuſed with the maſſacres of the Champ De Mars, but do you not recollect, that this unfortunate Prince was ſuſpended from his functions and then a cloſe priſoner? The Nation has choſen a Republic; but it was not the form of government that nation then adopted. The Legiſlative Aſſembly, has it not declared itſelf againſt republicaniſm, in the month of July laſt? If Louis had then betrayed the intereſt of the nation, or abuſed its confidence, he is to be pitied; the fate of Kings is to be deplored, but you can not condemn him. I have not yet unfolded the reaſon that deſtroys all theſe ſeries of accuſations; I have not obſerved, that ſince theſe things happened, Louis has accepted the Conſtitution; the Conſtitution was the bond of union between the King and the People. Let us examine what he has done ſince this acceptation.

"The fact of accuſation comprehends both the facts which Louis was not charged to reply perſonally, and thoſe which apply perſonally to him. The Conſtitution did not require a gaurantee on the part of the King with reſpect to his agents. On the contrary, it had ordained the reſponſibility of Miniſters. It cannot, at this time, be lawful or expedient, to accuſe the King and his Miniſters reſpecting the ſame facts, Louis has been accuſed of having the National Aſſembly in ignorance of the Convention of Pilnitz: but this Convention was a ſecret between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia. There was no ſtate motive which could oblige the Miniſters to give information to an aſſembly, whoſe deliberations were public, reſpecting an act which was not ſo. You have reproached Louis with having retarded for a month the tranſmiſſal relative to Avignon: and this, Citizens, was one of the chief accuſations againſt the Miniſter Delſſart. The latter had himſelf announced, that his juſtification, in framing which he employed himſelf in priſon, would leave no doubt reſpecting his innocence. And can you, after his death, prefer againſt the King the ſame accuſation? you have reproached him with having cauſed the troubles of Niſmes, and Jales; did it then belong to the King to reply to all the troubles inſeparable from ſo great a Revolution.

"A letter from Witgenſtein to the King, has been imputed to the latter as a crime: all however, he could do, was not to beſtow on him any poſt after his recall. It has been ſaid, that he had no employment in the Northern army: It may be that La Fayette requeſted this employment from him; but the letter which complied with the requeſt of that general was not forwarded from the War-Office.

"Louis has been reproached with the account delivered to the Legiſlative authority by Narbonne. Here I ſhall reply but on the word. The Legiſlative Aſſembly decreed, that Narbonne carried with him the regrets and confidence of the nation. He has been reproached with the ſurrender of Longwi; but there the inhabitants were culpable:—with the ſurrender of Verdun; but, ah! who had named the Commandant there, ſo celebrated by his heroiſm, that he preferred death to a ſurrender—who, I ſay, but Louis himſelf?

"He has been reproached with having retained the Swiſs Guards, notwithſtanding the Conſtitution which forbade it. The facts are theſe; a decree had ſaid that the King ſhould be prayed to preſent a new formation of his regiment of Swiſs guards; and the Aſſembly, notwithſtanding, had ordered that the preſent guards ſhould continue to be proviſionaly maintained until the period of this formation. On the 31 of July the Aſſembly ordered the departure of three battalions of this regiment.

"On the 17th, a letter from M. D'Affry remonſtrated againſt this decree, and urged the Capitulations entered into with Switzerland. A new decree ordered the departure of two battalions. D'Affry, placed between the Capitulations and the decree, addreſſed new remonſtrances to the Aſſembly. The Aſſembly paſſed to the order of the day, and the battalions left Paris."

"The King has been reproached with his letter to the Biſhop of Clermont; but it contained an opinion purely religious, and was anterior to his acceptance of the Conſtitution which, when he accepted, he did not believe free of imperfections, ſince, in the very acceptance, he ſpoke of legal reforms. He has been reproached with having paid his Guard; but the Aſſembly, in ordering this Guard to be diſbanded, had ſaid that it ſhould be again organized; it was therefore an act of juſtice and humanity on his part, to pay it until the period of its reorganization. He has been reproached with having afforded ſuccours to the Emigrants, and of having protected, by his Ambaſſadors, the Coalition of Foreign Powers, as well as having influenced the Court of Vienna. I reply, that Louis has conſtantly reſiſted the efforts of the Emigrants, and ſhall cite a fact in ſupport of this aſſertion.—Louis was informed by his Preſident, of an attempt o the Emigrants to obtain arms and ammunition at Frankfort, and of the refuſal of the Magiſtracy of that place: he accordingly ordered his Preſident to thank the Magiſtrates of Frankfort, and to invite them to perſevere in their refuſal.

"Not one ſingle Emigrant has received ſuccours from him. He has furniſhed towards the ſupport of his Nephews, the eldeſt of whom was aged fourteen years, and the ſecond eleven only. There exiſted no Law which fixed the age at which Emigration was a crime. The Convention has juſt framed ſuch a law. The Nephews of Louis were without reſources: did it become him to repreſs the ſentiments of humanity? was it neceſſary, becauſe he was a King, that he ſhould ceaſe to be an uncle? he has made preſents to the Governante of his children; but ſhe had this truſt confided to her, and left France ſince the period of 1789. Choiſeul Beaupre has been in Italy ſince that time, and has never borne arms againſt France. The King has afforded ſuccours to Rochefort; but Rochefort was not an Emigrant. He has been reproached with having tranſmitted money to Bouille. Bouille's letter thus expreſſes itſelf: "given to Monſieur, the King's brother, by his order." The fact is, that he has never tranſmitted pecuniary ſupplies to Monſieur, and that this order which is cited, is an order of Monſieur, and not of the King. All he has done, conſiſts in his having been bound for his brother in a ſum of 400,000 livres, and he was led to this ſtep by an emotion of humanity.

'He has been reproached with the manœuvres of Dumonſtier at the Court of Berlin: but Dumonſtier was not the agent of Louis:—he was the agent of the Princes, his brothers.

"A letter of Choiſeul Gouffier has been made the ſubject of an accuſation againſt Louis, and it has been thought, that becauſe this man was the Ambaſſador of Louis, it was proper to impute to the latter his projects. But the very letter of this Ambaſſador proves, that it was not till three days after his recall, and on account of his recall, that he formed an intrigue againſt the National Ambaſſador his ſucceſſor. It was Choiſeul himſelf who wrote, who acted, who ſpoke of his ſervices to the Princes, the King's brothers. The billet proves that Louis had in no ſhape any connection with him.

"I now come to the reproaches of the King's having ſuborned ſeveral Members of the Legiſlative Aſſembly. This project reduced to an amount of ten millions of livres the liquidation of offices; diſcharging the National Treaſury, and charging the civil liſt with the intereſt of this ſum. The corruption which turns to the profit of perſonal intereſt may be conceived; but a corruption which leaves us in the entire poſſeſſion of the ſhame with which it covers us, and conveys all the profit to others, it is impoſſible to conceive. The fact is this, that from the papers communicated to Louis, it reſults that it was he alone who prevented the object of this decree being ſubmitted to the Aſſembly, and that on this occaſion he teſtified both his rage and indignation.

"Louis has had a reproach objected againſt him, which has excited the indignation of the people, and which muſt neceſſarily have appeared of a very grievous nature; that of having paid his Gardes du Corps at Coblentz. I acknowledge that this accuſation made on myſelf a moſt painful impreſſion, inſomuch that I could have ſuſpected the good faith of Louis, ſo clear did the papers appear to me. I come this day, in the eyes of all Europe, to make him the reparation I owe to him. All the papers refer to the month of October 1791. You ſhall ſee that the adminiſtrator of the Civil Liſt wrote to the Treaſurer in the month of November; "It is his majeſty's intention to continue the pay of his body guards till they ſhall be replaced: but his majeſty wills, that the amount of this pay may no longer be delivered in a groſs ſum to the field officers who were accuſtomed to pay the troops, but to each individual, at the treaſury of the civil liſt, requiring from him a receipt and a certificate of his reſidence in the kingdom." All the papers have been made as public as poſſible. Louis has been denounced to France—to all Europe. All the accuſations preferred againſt him have been ordered to be printed; and the paper which can alone reply to theſe facts, has alone remained unknown. This paper ſhould certainly have been among the others. By what ſtrange fatality therefore has it not been found there? Louis, at length, after much difficulty, has ſucceeded in obtaining from the officers an authentic copy of this letter: he produces it for the inſpection of all Europe.

"I come at length to that diſaſtrous day, the 10th of Auguſt. Could we have believed that Louis was capable of committing the crimes with which he has been charged, you would not have ſeen us at this Bar, ſupplying to him the aſſiſtance of our courageous veracity. All your ſucceſſes, ſince that day, would have permitted you to be generous; I only require of you to be juſt. He dreaded the invaſion of his palace, he kept up a more exact correſpondence with the popular authorities; and laſtly, the populace were aſſembled.

"The procureur-Syndic read, unqueſtionably with regret, the 5th article of the Law which orders to repel force by force. The cannoncers, as a ſole reply, diſcharged their guns in his preſence. He then invited Louis

*(See the laſt page.)*

# LONDON, December 30.

## FRANCE.

## *NATIONAL CONVENTION.*

### December 17.

### TRIAL OF THE KING.

One of the Secretaries read a letter from Meſſrs. Tronchet and Lamoignon Maleſherbes, in which they repreſent that it was phyſically impoſſible for two people, one of whom is more than ſixty, the other upwards of ſeventy, to read the papers neceſſary for them to prepare their defence, in a cauſe of ſuch magnitude, within the time preſcribed. They therefore deſire a third perſon to be added to aſſiſt them; and that the King has made choice of M. Lefeze des Maiſons for that office, if the National Convention grants him this indulgence.

A member objected to this demand, that the granting a third counſel to the King would neceſſarily prolong the affair. But M. Lecontre de Verſailles obſerved, that as Meſſrs. Tronchet and Lamoignon were both old, and could not read by candle-light, it would be inhuman to refuſe the requeſt, which was accordingly granted.

### BEURNONVILLE.

The Miniſter of War ſent a diſpatch he had juſt received from Gen. Beurnonville, dated Head Qauriers at Cherf, Dec. 13, of which the following is an extract.

December 13.

“ Citizen Miniſter,

“ I announced to you the new diſpoſitions I have adopted, according to the time and circumſtances. I at preſent occupy the cities of Mertzig, Defendenburgh, and Saarbruck, which are now poſſeſſed by the armies of the Republic. Saarbruck is the more important on account of its caſtle and foſſe. The enemy, who regret the loſs of this place, came the day before yeſterday to attack it, but were beat back with loſs.

“ Yeſterday I projected a double attack, one upon Conſarbruck, the other upon Pelingen, both of whom took place; but the firſt being foreſeen by the enemy, we could do no more than remain maſters of the ground. The enemy ſuffered conſiderably; and we loſt only four or five men, and one officer. About eleven o'clock, I attacked the Mountain of Pelingen: within the ſpace of one hour, the village was aſſaulted, evacuated, and our own; but I did not think it convenient to occupy it.

(Signed) “ BEURNONVILLE.”

“ P. S. At the inſtant I am writing, General Pully ſends me word, that he has been attacked on his left wing from the ſide of Cavel; that he has made ſome priſoners, and killed a few of the enemy, who are retreated.”

### December 18.

M. Cambon, in the name of the Committee of the Finances and of War, made a report, on the complaint of General Cuſtine, concerning the total deſtitution his army had experienced in money, in forage, and in camp equipage, &c. He propoſed three Commiſſaries to be ſent to the armies under Cuſtine, Biron, and Beurnonville, with the ſame powers as thoſe of the Commiſſaries ſent to the army of Dumourier. This was decreed.

A diſpatch was read from General Miranda, dated at Beurmonde, December 15, in which he ſays, he is in purſuit of the enemy, that he has made about 100 priſoners, without fighting; and that it appears certain that the Auſtrians are making for Cologne, and that they had probably re-paſſed the Rhine.

### December 19.

After a long diſcuſſion, the Aſſembly ſuſpended the decree of Sunday for baniſhing the Royal Family; and the final deciſion of the queſtion relative to them is adjourned, till after judgment has paſſed on the King.

### *M. Le Brun's Report concerning England.*

The Miniſter of War appeared at the bar, and read the following report—

“ The Britiſh Parliament, which had been prorogued till the month of January, has juſt been unexpectedly aſſembled, and commenced its ſittings on the 13th inſt. This extraordinary meaſure muſt naturally awaken the attention of this government on its cauſes and conſequences; and it becomes my duty to apprize the Convention of whatever facts I have been able to come at.

“ Shortly after the immortal 10th of Auguſt, and the change which was then introduced into the form of Government, the Engliſh Miniſter was pleaſed to put a ſtop to every official communication with us, and to recall the Ambaſſador ſtationed at our court, either becauſe he was perſuaded that the term of Counter-Revolution and of our Slavery was near at hand; or merely becauſe, as was obſerved by the celebrated Orator of the oppoſition in the firſt ſitting of the Britiſh Senate, he thought it indecent and unworthy of his Royal Britannic Majeſty to have a Repreſentative near an Executive Council, the Members of which had not been anointed by the Holy Oil at the high Altar of Rheims. Be this as it may, the Executive Proviſional Council has not deemed it neceſſary to adopt the ſame plan; on the other hand, it has continued to maintain in London a Miniſter of the French Republic, and has expreſsly charged that Miniſter to omit no opportunity of aſſuring the Britiſh Nation, that notwithſtanding the unfavourable diſpoſition of its Government towards France, the French nation deſires nothing more ardently than to merit its eſteem, and to preſerve the good harmony and friendſhip which ſhould always ſubſiſt between two generous and free nations.

“ The National Convention has received, on different occaſions, the cleareſt proofs of the reciprocal regard, and of the ſincere intereſt that the Engliſh have in the ſucceſs of our arms, and in the triumph of French Liberty. But theſe glorious events have quite a contrary effect upon the Engliſh Miniſter. In a moment, the dread and jealouſy of our victories, the intreaties of cowardly rebels, the vile intrigues of hoſtile courts, and the ſecret ſuſpicions that the numerous addreſſes from all parts of England excited, determined him to move deciſive military preparations, and to an immediate aſſembling of Parliament.

“ The National Aſſembly will ſee that the ſpeeches ſubjoined have, for their oſtenſible and principal intention, to oppoſe the popular fermentation that has for ſome time prevailed in England, are alſo, to a certain degree, directed againſt France, which clearly indicate many imputations which cannot be miſunderſtood, though expreſſed in general terms. When the moment arrives of anſwering theſe accuſations, the French Government will find no difficulty to juſtify itſelf fully. It will appeal to the ſenſe of all Europe, and to the teſtimony of Mr. Pitt himſelf---it will then appear that he ought to be accuſed of having excited, by the moſt corrupt means, diſtruſts, doubts, and diſorders.

“ Certainly, if the agents themſelves, whom we maintain in London, and whoſe authority is not acknowledged there, could have been legally ſuſpected of thoſe manœuvres which belong to imbecility only, if their conduct had not been at the ſame time loyal and circumſpect, can it be believed the Members of the Engliſh Miniſtry would have requeſted to ſee them confidentially, to hold communications with them, and to grant them ſecret conferences? I ſhall lay before any committees the National Convention ſhall be pleaſed to point out, the exact details of theſe conferences; the complaints, objections, the replies, as well as the offers and propoſals, which have been reciprocally made. I ſhall alſo ſtate the inſtructions which have been given to our agents under theſe delicate circumſtances; and laſtly, the ſtate of the armaments which have been ordered.

“ But theſe armaments ought not yet to alarm us, ſince they are only four ſhips of the line more than in former years; of the 16 ſhips that are ordered, 10 are guard-ſhips, the oldeſt and worſt ſhips in the Engliſh Navy; and the king has declared, that this armament will not occaſion any extraordinary tax, and that the ſums applied to the Sinking Fund of the National Debt will be ſufficient for the purpoſe. It follows, however, that the pretexts of this armament are the three following:

1ſt. The opening of the Scheldt.

2d. Your decree of the 19th of November.

3d. Your ſuppoſed Deſigns againſt Holland.

“ To the firſt of theſe points a reply has been made by arguments founded on the Rights of Nature, on the Rights of Men, and on all the principles of Juſtice and Liberty, conſecrated by the French Nation, and the full and entire enjoyment of which that nation could not refuſe to the Belgians. It has been replied, that treaties ſnatched by cupidity, and conſented to by deſpotiſm, could not bind the free and liberated Belgians. A reply has been given by the ſilence England itſelf preſerved in 1785, when the ſame queſtion was hoſtilely agitated by Joſeph the ſecond.

“ To the ſecond complaint, a reply was made by a frank expoſal of the true intereſts by which the National Convention was impelled, when it framed this benevolent decree. There are two diſtinct caſes to which this decree can and ought to be applied, either with reſpect to the nations under the dominion of powers with which we are at war, or with relation to the countries governed by powers abſolutely neutral; and here there can be no difficulty. In the firſt caſe, the decree will find its direct application, and that in the moſt extenſive latitude, without giving umbrage to any foreign power. By the ſecond hypotheſis, it is clear that the intention of the National Convention has never been to engage itſelf in making the cauſe of a few foreign individuals the cauſe of the whole French nation. But when a nation kept in ſubjection by a deſpot ſhall have had the courage to break its chains; when this nation, reſtored to liberty, ſhall ſo have conſtituted itſelf, as clearly to expreſs its general wiſh; when this general wiſh ſhall call for the aſſiſtance and fraternity of the French nation, it is then that the decree of the 19th of November will find a natural application; and we doubt whether any one can expreſs a ſurpriſe at it.

“ It is then that we ſhall beſtow on a nation, newly freed, a prop, which we ourſelves would, under ſimilar circumſtances, have deſired, and which probably we ſhould hove hoped to find from another free nation. To this general reply has been added an obſervation, which has more eſpecially related to the approach made to us with reſpect to Holland. It is to this effect—“ That it was much to be wiſhed that the Britiſh Miniſtry had never meddled more with the internal government of that republic, than we ourſelves wiſh to meddle.”

“ In fine, Citizen Preſident, I have charged the Miniſter of the French Republic at London to demand a new conference with Lord Grenville, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs; after having remonſtrated to him the injuſtice of the views imputed to us, I have authoriſed him to declare, in the name of the French Republic, that if the intention of the Engliſh Miniſter is to produce, at all events, a rupture with us, as we ſhall have given every explanation to prove the purity of our intentions, and our reſpect for the Independence of other powers, it will then be evident that the war will be only the war of the Britiſh Miniſter againſt us; and we will not fail to make ſolemn appeal to the Engliſh Nation; we will preſent to its juſt and generous tribunal, the merits of a cauſe, in which a great nation ſupports the rights of nature, of juſtice, of liberty, and of equality, againſt a miniſter, who ſhall have provoked this war from perſonal motives.

“ In ſhort, we leave it to the Engliſh Nation to judge between us, and the iſſue of this conteſt may lead to conſequences which the miniſter did not expect.

“ I wait, Citizens, the effect of this declaration, and will immediately make it known to the National Convention.”

It was then moved, that this paper ſhould be printed and ſent to the departments.

It was afterwards decreed, that the Miniſter of the Marine ſhould prepare the means of defence; and the report of M. Le Brun ſhould be referred to the conſideration of the Diplomatic, Marine, and Financial Committees, united.

### December 21.

### BEURNONVILLE's ARMY.

The Miniſter of War ſent extracts of two letters from General Beurnonville, dated Cherf, the 15th and 26th of this month.

The affair was to drive the enemy from the heights of Vavrin, that were covered with ſnow, which was frozen over. The French army advanced in three columns, and climbed the mountain in three different routes; and tho' the enemy's army was defended with a formidable artillery, they were made to retreat, leaving one cannon behind.

On the morrow, the corps again encamped between the rivers Sarre and Moſelle, engaged the enemy, and had the advantage. The height occupied by them was covered with ſnow, and defended by 3000 men entrenched on it.—General Beurnonville reckons the loſs of the enemy, in both engagements, at twelve hundred killed and wounded, including deſerters. The loſs of the French, only about twelve killed and forty wounded.

### December 22.

One of the Secretaries read a letter of Carnot, Commiſſary of the Convention to the army of the Pyrennees, requeſting the Convention to take into conſideration the inconveniencies ariſing from the decree, which ſuſpends the operation and military preparations of the different corps of the army on the frontiers of Spain.

Rancin, the Chief Contractor for the Belgic army, in a letter to the Miniſter at War, ſtated, that the new regulations to ſupply the army with cloaths and proviſions had been carried into effect, and were attended with the beſt ſucceſs.

The Commiſſaries of the Belgic army, ſent ſeveral letters and papers found among the effects of the Emigrants at Bruſſels.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs informed the Convention, that he had appointed M. Geneſt, late Miniſter at the Hague, Miniſter of the French Republic to the United States of America. It was then reſolved, that an official letter ſhould be preſented to the ſaid States, by the new Miniſter; and this official letter was read and approved of, and decreed to be ſent by this new Diplomatic Agent to the United States of America, on the part of the National Convention.

The letter was read in this ſitting, by M. Ghadet, and is as follows:

### OFFICIAL LETTER,

To be delivered, on the part of the French Republic, to the United States of America.

“ Preſident of the United
“ States of North-America,

“ Amidſt the ſtorms which buffet our infant liberty, it is a comfort to the French Republic, to have communication with the Republics founded on the ſame principles as her own. Our brothers of the United States will, no doubt, have heard, with gladneſs, the new revolution, which overthrew that laſt obſtacle to our liberty. This revolution was neceſſary. Royalty was ſtill exiſting, and in every conſtitution where it exiſts, there is no true liberty. Kings and equality are incompatible with each other; it is their buſineſs to conſpire againſt equality, and againſt this ſovereignty of nations.

“ The United States of America will hardly credit it; the ſupport which the ancient French Court had afforded them to recover their independence, was only the fruit of baſe ſpeculation; their glory offended its ambitious views, and the ambaſſadors bore the criminal orders of ſtopping the career of their proſperity.

“ Nay, it is only between free nations that ſincere aad fraternal treaties can be formed. The liberty which the French republic wiſhes to reſtore to the nations that ſhall call for her aſſiſtance, will not be polluted with ſimilar ſtains: it ſhall be pure like herſelf.

“ The immenſe diſtance which parts us, prevented your taking, in this glorious regeneration of Europe, that concern which your principles and paſt combats reſerved to you. Single and alone againſt the coalition of Kings, we have ſhewn ourſelves worthy of being called your brothers; and the ignominious retreat of their combined armies, Gemmappe, Spires, Savoy, Flanders—all theſe ſucceſſes ought to call to your remembrance Saratoga, Trenton, and York-Town.

“ When will the final term of our ſtruggles come? We do not yet know; but, free Americans, rely on our courage and perſeverance; not a Frenchman ſhall remain, or they ſhall all be free. Liberty ſhall become extinct in Europe, or our principles ſhall triumph every where over the league of deſpots. They have raiſed ſtorms againſt us even in our own hemiſphere; they have excited our iſlands to rebellion, but our principles and our arms will finally give them again calm proſperity. The United States have contributed towards it, by the ample relief they have afforded for our colonies, at a moment when France was too remote to give them ſupport. Thanks to you, generous Americans, it is a debt which the gratitude of the French Republic diſcharges with heartfelt ſatisfaction.

“ The time is doubtleſs not far diſtant when the Colonies, far from being a ſubject of eternal rivalſhip and war, will only be a farther tie among nations. The time is not far diſtant when ſound policy ſhall lay down the baſis of Commerce, not on excluſive intereſts, but on the conjoint intereſts of all, and on the nature of things. It depends on the courage of the United States to accelerate that happy moment, and the French Republic will eagerly give her concurrence to all the efforts they ſhall make for riveting the political and commercial ties of two nations, who can no longer have but one common ſentiment, ſince their principles and intereſts are common.”

### December 23.

La Moignon Maleſherbes, one of the Counſel of Louis XVI. demanded of the Department of Paris, a communication of the Correſpondence which took place in the night between the 9th and 10th of Auguſt, between the Mayor of Paris, and the late King, and the Adminiſtrators of the Department of Paris did not think proper to grant the demand, without a Decree on the part of the Convention.

The Convention authoriſed the Department to give a copy, and leave another with the Commiſſion of Twenty-one.

January 3. Every public meaſure ſeems to announce that we are on the eve of war. Within the few laſt days, contracts to a very large amount have been made for all kinds of naval and military ſtores, tranſports, &c.

Indeed, it is not improbable but that ſome act of hoſtility may take place before the end of the preſent week, for a ſmall ſquadron of our ſhips of war have already weighed anchor from the Downs, and ſailed on Monday to the eaſtward; it is conjectured toward the Scheldt. This ſquadron conſiſted of the Aſſiſtance man of war, two frigates of 36 guns, and four ſhips of ſimilar ſize, under the command of Commodore Murray.

We can take upon us to aſſert, that the Dutch are reſolved not to relinquiſh their right to the navigation of the Scheldt.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Flanders, the principal news by which is, that General Dumourier had left Bruſſels the 28th ult. to go to Paris. It is expected he will either reſign his command on his arrival there, or denounce thoſe who have thought proper to check his operations.

Previous to his quitting Bruſſels, Dumourier publiſhed a proclamation in the name of the French Republic, commanding the people to aſſemble their Primary and Provincial Aſſemblies, and form themſelves into a National Convention.

Letters from Frankfort, dated the 17th ult. mention that the combined armies have ceaſed to bombard Konigſtein, and have began a regular ſiege on that place. The Pruſſians are ſurrounding Mayence with all the heavy artillery, after having driven General Cuſtine to take ſhelter under the cannon of that place. The King of Pruſſia was himſelf at Hockhein, between Frankfort and Mayence, and the combined armies conſiſted of 70,000 men.

Gen. Money has reſigned his command in the French army ſerving in Brabant, and has retired in diſguſt.

The letter of Chevalier d'Ocarez, Spaniſh Charge d'Affaires in France, to M. Le Brun, is of the ſame tenor with that ſent to the French court by our ſecretary of ſtate. It is filled with forcible arguments, tending to prove that the Convention, in their proceedings againſt the King, have acted both illegally and irregularly; that his inviolability forbids them to try him; and that the whole world muſt ſee with horror the violences exerciſed againſt a prince known at leaſt by the benignity and innocence of his character, and whoſe ſufferings exceed any of thoſe which crime and wickedneſs ever cauſed to be inflicted on the worſt of tyrants.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 30.

"Gen. Dumourier is ſafely arrived here, and will, as ſoon as poſſible, appear before the National Convention.

"The ſections ſeem to be determined to have the blood of the King; that of Luxemburgh has threatened the Convention to elect a protector; that of the Pancheon Francois have declared themſelves to be in a ſtate of inſurrection.

"Orders have been ſent from the war-office, to ſend 40,000 men to the aſſiſtance of Gen. Cuſtine."

The Society for the encouragement of arts have offered their gold medal "to the perſon who ſhall firſt diſcover and open a paſſage by land from the north-weſt parts of Upper Canada to the South-ſea, between Nootka ſound and the ſtraits of Kamſchatka." The diſcovery is to be aſcertained by Governor Simcoe, who is expected to patronize all judicious attempts to make it.

January 4. We can now take upon us to aſſert poſitively, that the deſtination of the ſquadron which ſailed on Monday laſt from the Downs, under Commodore Murray, is the Scheldt.

The official advices received yeſterday from Holland, confirm our former report, that the States General are determined to maintain their excluſive right to this river, the navigation of which is guaranteed to them by the moſt ſolemn treaties. It is likewiſe the firm intention of our court to ſubſtantiate this right for the Dutch by force of arms, if neceſſary, and it is for this purpoſe that Commodore Murray has been diſpatched to the Scheldt. We have reaſon to believe, that he has poſitive inſtructions to block up the French ſhips now lying in that river, and to prevent others from paſſing the entrance of it! We think it not improbable but that the French may inſolently make the firſt attack.

Notwithſtanding the main body of the French army is gone into winter quarters, a conſiderable corps of troops remains in actual ſervice. A camp conſiſting of 17,000 men is now forming near Antwerp, a part of which is compoſed of the diſaffected Dutch patriots who have emigrated from Holland. This encampment gives very great uneaſineſs to the States General, who are apprehenſive that theſe troops are deſtined to raiſe commotions among them: and indeed ſuch apprehenſions appear to be not without ſome foundation.

The Dutch are making moſt active preparations in their naval and military departments; and we have reaſon to believe that the whole force of this country would be ſent to their aſſiſtance, ſhould circumſtances make it neceſſary.

The French have a very reſpectable fleet of ſhips ready for ſea. There are twelve ſail of the line in the Mediterranean, and ſixteen lying in Breſt water; but the latter are very ill equipped, being in want of diſcipline, ſeamen, proviſions, and naval ſtores.

The German poſt not being arrived when the Dutch mail left Holland, there is no further news of General Cuſtine's army, than what we already know. We are inclined to believe, that the report of his being totally defeated, is premature.

Many different opinions are entertained concerning the conduct of the Court of Spain towards France. Some perſons ſeem to apprehend, that they diſcover in it ſomething unfavorable to the coaleſced intereſts of the different courts of Europe againſt France, and that Spain is willing to connect itſelf with the new Republic. We confeſs to hold a very different opinion: it appears to us that the Court of Spain, fearing an irruption from the French into that kingdom before it is well prepared to reſiſt them, has thought it expedient to temporize, until ſuch time as our Court, united with the States General, ſhall declare itſelf againſt France. We have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but that Spain would then declare itſelf in like manner againſt the Republic, whoſe inſolent obſervations on the official notes preſented by the Spaniſh Miniſter at Paris, and the decree paſſed in the Convention, which orders the French Charge des Affairs at Madrid to quit the place, unleſs the Court of Spain would acknowledge the new Republic, will not be much reliſhed by the moſt haughty Court in Europe.

## PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

From a London Paper of January 8th.

They write from Mayence, on the 20th, that a trumpet was diſpatched to ſummon Cuſtine, by the King of Pruſſia, to ſurrender up the place in 48 hours. Cuſtine anſwered, "Go tell thy maſter, I will give him 48 years to retake it, and if thou returneſt, I will have thee hanged." This anſwer was followed by an aſſault of the Pruſſians upon Caſſel, in which they were repulſed.

Extract of a letter, dated 2d January, 1793, from an eminent mercantile houſe in London, to their friend in Philadelphia.

"We thank you much for your information reſpecting the ſtate of your market for produce. We meant to have entered ſomewhat at large on the ſubject, had not our time been broken on. We muſt inform you, that our government have ſtopped ſome cargoes of foreign wheat we had ſhipped for France, and have directed their officers to admit none to an entry for that kingdom, but only to neutral countries, under bond for their diſcharge there. An embargo has likewiſe been laid in Ireland on all kinds of proviſions. It looks as if me mean to ſtarve France, if poſſible. Whether we ſhall ſtop the American ſhips that may call at Falmouth or other ports to go afterwards to France, is a queſtion we ſhould be glad to know. Hitherto they have departed freely. We are ſorry to ſee prices riſing ſo faſt with you, as it may ruin the ſpeculation; for none but the government itſelf can pay ſuch prices, and they may be left with their goods for very loſing markets. We ſtill hope for peace, but think that a war is almoſt an even bet."

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Miller, of the Barque Hope, dated Falmouth, the 4th and 14th of January.

"Seven days previous to my arrival here, the three French men I ſhipped in Philadelphia mutinied, and attempted to throw me overboard, which they would have effected, had it not been for the exertions of the apprentices, particularly William Bainbrige and Jacob Young, who did every thing in their power to ſave both me and the ſhip. I am under great obligations to Captain Carſon, of the ſhip Induſtry, who took them from me, and carried them to Havre-de-Grace. I think it rather fortunate my having been detained here, as there are accounts of 119 ſail of veſſels being loſt in the channel and North Seas, owing to late and continued hard gales of wind; there are likewiſe 11 ſhips ſaid to have been loſt in the Elbe. I have loſt an anchor and cable, and am obliged to replace them with new ones."

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated October 3, 1792.

"I ſhall not accompliſh the object of my voyage here, in conſequence of orders from the Commiſſioners who are here, diſpatched from Holland by the Company, for the expreſs purpoſe of excluding all foreigners from trade in any of their ſettlements in this hemiſphere. You are not allowed to land any thing here without a deal of trouble, and then only ſuch articles as they are abſolutely in want of. Lumber is totally prohibited.

"We left St. Jago July 24th, in company with the Favourite, of Boſton, from Oſtend, bound to this place; parted company the next day; but have heard nothing of her ſince."

Extract of a letter from one of the paſſengers who ſailed from this port, in November laſt, in the ſhip Camilla, Captain Williams, dated Dublin, December 23.

"On the Sunday after I left you, the 25th of November, a violent ſtorm aroſe. We were for ſixteen hours in expectation of being launched into eternity. Even the Captain, whom I conſider a ſkilfull and prudent man, loſt hopes; but it was decreed, we ſhould not fall a prey to the mercileſs waves. All that day we lay in darkneſs, and I may add, in the ſhadow of death. The ſtorm ſubſided, and we were once more happy; and the Captain aſſured us we were out of danger. At four o'clock on Monday, we ſaw a wreck floating on the water. We made to her, and found ſhe was a new brig, bound from St. Euſtatius to Boſton, loaded with rum, ſugar and gin. Her maſts and rigging were entirely gone. Seven men and a boy, which happened to be the whole crew, were ſtanding on the deck. They begged to be taken in by us. Mr. Lea inſtantly ordered out the boat, and got them all ſafe on board our ſhip, with one or two ſails and ſeven caſes of gin. This was all that could be ſaved; as the ſea ran ſo high, they dare not go out a ſecond time. After this day, we had pleaſant weather and fair wind, and arrived here in twenty-ſeven days from land to land."

The reſolution for chooſine a federal ſenator, has paſſed through both houſes, and was ſigned by the governor laſt Saturday. The election of a Senator will take place tomorrow, in the Senate Chamber.

On Monday laſt, Mr. Swanwick, from the committee thereon appointed, brought in the bill, entituled "An "to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the bank of the com- "monwealth of Pennſylvania," which was read the firſt time and made the order of the day for Tueſday next, March 5th.

Died on Wedneſday laſt, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. KNIGHT, wife of Mr. Peter Knight, Merchant, in the Northern-Liberties, and on Saturday her remains were interred in Chriſt Church Yard. If piety, meekneſs, charity and benevolence claim our regard, we will not withhold it from Mrs. Knight. As a friend ſhe was aimable and ſincere, as a wife, affectionate and tender, and as a miſtreſs kind and indulgent. The lively ſorrow, which her unexpected tranſlation has occaſioned, will demonſtrate how truly ſhe was beloved. Death diſſolves the tendereſt ties, and not only overſhadows the glittering morning of life, but ſtims the ſerener evening of age. Mrs. Knight promiſed from the vigour of a conſtitution which had not been impaired by diſeaſe or intemperance, to gild the evening of an affectionate and virtuous partner, with the attentions and tenderneſs which had marked her conduct, during a connection of forty years; but, alas! death robbed him of a ſolace for his infirmities, at a time, when the mind is incapable to relieve itſelf from affliction, by the buſtle of life. "God tempers the wind to the ſhorn lamb," may he pour the oil and wine of conſolation into a heart, whoſe virtues entitle it to unallayed felicity.

## SHIP NEWS.

The ſhip Peggy, Capt. John Elliot, arrived in the Texel from Philadelphia, about the 26th December laſt.

The ſhip Columbia, Captain Maley, was to ſail from the Texel, for Philadelphia, about the 25th December.

The new ſhip Pigou, Loxley, and the old Pigou, had arrived; the former at London, the latter at Falmouth, previous to the ſailing of the January Packet. Letters by the Packet mention the loſs of about eighty ſail of veſſels off the coaſts of England and Holland, about the end of the month of December.

The brig Commerce, Shurtliff, arrived at the Slie, on the 29th. The Philadelphia Packet, Captain Daviſon, was ſtranded in Eaſt Freezland; veſſel and cargoe loſt; people ſaved.

A veſſel from Maryland, commanded by C. Reevers, was loſt on the coaſt of Holland.

The ſhip Anthony, Captain S. Barnes, from New-York for Amſterdam, was alſo loſt about the beginning of------. The letters do not mention whether the crew were ſaved.

The ſhip Camilla, Captain Williams, arrived at Dublin the 20th December, after a paſſage of 27 days.

Sunday, the 25th November, in lat. 36:0, N. and long. 65:0, in a heavy gale of wind at north, Captain Williams took off the crew of the wreck of a brig bound from St. Euſtatia, to Boſton.

The ſhip Severn, Captain Farley, from New-York, arrived at Briſtol, 1ſt January, after a paſſage of 21 days from port to port.

Extract from Lloyd's liſt, received by the Packet, down to the 4th January.

The Brothers, from Briſtol to Londonderry, is ſtranded at the entrance of the Clyde, and full of water.

The Ballmer, Cole, from Liſbon to London, is loſt on the coaſt of Wales.—Crew ſaved.

A ſhip was ſeen to ſink off Yarmouth, without any perſon on board, on the 17th inſtant. A maintop-gallant-ſail has been brought on ſhore, moſtly new, maker's name Shadforth, Newcaſtle; and a Dan Buoy, marked Jenny.

The Induſtry, Gibſon, from Stockholm, to Liverpool, is run down by a brig off Liverpool, people ſaved.

The Nancy, Ford, from Cork to London, is totally loſt at the back of the Iſle of Wight, and all the crew drowned.

The Mary and Margaret, Power, from Liverpool to Waterford, is totally loſt near Holyhead, and all the crew drowned.

The Jeffrow Tebetha, Sanders, from Bourdeaux to Bremen, foundered at ſea, and all the crew drowned.

The Neptune, Roſſiter, from Belfaſt to New-York, is put into Milford, in great diſtreſs.

The Hamilton, Higginſon, from Savannah to Hamburg, is loſt.

The Republican, Gardner, from Maryland to London, drove from her anchor in the Downs and went on ſhore, but ſince got off, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.

The Neptune, from Belfaſt to New-York, is put into Milford in great diſtreſs.

The Philadelphia, Fox, is loſt on the coaſt of Holland, from Havre-de-Grace to Leith.

⁂ The Members of St. Andrew's Society, are requeſted to attend their Quarterly Meeting, on Thurſday Evening next, at 6 o'Clock, at the City Tavern.

Feb. 26, 1793. WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about two years ago, a Negroe MAN, named JOHN BEARD, he is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is much addicted to liquor, and has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg being broke; he is an exceeding good farmer, and underſtands playing on the violin very well, he is ſuppoſed to be in Bucks county, as he has been ſeen there lately. Whoever brings home the ſaid Negroe to his maſter, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, ten miles from Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or if lodged in any goal, and information given, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS and all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber.

February 23d, 1793. tf FRANCIS LEE.

## To be RENTED,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, about 40 miles from this city, and half a mile from the Lancaſter road, adjoining Little Brandywine creek; it contains about 130 acres of good land, 15 of which are well watered meadow, and ſome improvements on the premiſes. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

ALSO, Another PLACE, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, ſame county, containing 120 acres of Land and improvements, may be entered upon the 25th of March. Apply to

ROBERT RALSTON, No. 90,
4t South Front-ſtreet.

## FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about three hundred and forty acres of land, ſituate in Cheſter county, near New-London Croſs Roads, on a branch of Big Elk, which is an excellent ſtream for any kind of water-works, and a ſaw-mill has lately been erected thereon. The ſituation is eligible for a griſt-mill or iron works; about one half the tract is covered with wood, fifteen acres of good watered meadow, and fifteen or twenty acres more may be made, a large apple orchard, two dwelling houſes, and a good barn. For further particulars, and price, enquire of Robert Lewis and Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, near Hamilton's mill, Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county.

Feb. 26, 1793. ROBERT BARR.

## FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of two hundred and ten acres of Land, ſituate in Chriſtiana Hundred, in the ſtate of Delaware, on the main road leading from Wilmington to Lancaſter, and eight miles from Wilmington, forty acres whereof are watered meadow, in mowable order, and about twenty acres more may be made at a very ſmall expence, forty acres well timbered, and the remainder arable land, in good order; the whole under good fence. A never-failing ſtream of water runs through the middle of this land, ſufficient for any kind of water works, on which a ſaw mill was heretofore erected, and the dam thereof ſtill remains. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, with three rooms on a floor, in good repair, a large frame barn, with conveniences for twenty head of cattle, a well of good water, and a never-failing ſpring of excellent water near the dwelling houſe, and an orchard of four hundred apple trees, in prime order. Poſſeſſion of the premiſes may be had on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to Mr. William Creery, in Baltimore, and John Garret, Eſq; near the premiſes, or to

JOHN BROOKS,
At the north-weſt corner of Market and
Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

February 23, 1793.

## WANTED,

As an Apprentice in the Mercantile Line,

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, having a reaſonable knowledge of arithmetic, and to write a tolerable hand; he muſt be of reputable connections, and well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a one may hear of a place by applying to the Printers of this paper.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1793.

## FOR SALE,

A Plantation, Griſt and Saw-mill,

IN a pleaſant and healthy part of the country, ſituate on Wiſſahickon creek, in Montgomery county, Gwynnedd townſhip, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from Norriſtown, on the main road leading from the Sweed's-ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryel's Ferry, on Delaware. The farm contains upwards of one hundred acres of land, about thirty whereof are meadow, the remainder arable and wood land, the arable lately limed, two orchards, and a large garden, pailed in. On the premiſes are erected a good ſtone griſt-mill, with one pair of burrs and one pair of country ſtones, two boulting cloths, one for ſuperfine flour, alſo a ſaw-mill, in good repair, a ſmith's ſhop, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, with a piazza and balcony (covered in) in front, a well of excellent water near the door, with a pump therein, a ſtone out-houſe, two ſtories high (which may anſwer for a tenant, or a ſtore) with a pump, oven and cellars, under the ſame roof, alſo a ſtone houſe adjoining, with a milk and ice cellar underneath, a ſmoke houſe, a large barn and ſtables, ſufficient to contain 14 horſes and 10 cows, with a carriage houſe adjoining. In the barn yard there is a frame building for dry cattle, and a hay loft above, waggon and other out-houſes. For further particulars and terms apply to Chriſtopher Marſhall, jun. Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. SAMUEL WHEELER.

February 26, 1793. *

Bucks county, February 11, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Joſeph Hart, innkeeper, in Solebury townſhip, on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by the river Delaware on the one ſide, and land of Stephen Townſend, Matthias Cowell, George Wall, Eſq; Joſeph Hart aforeſaid, and others, containing about one hundred and ſixty acres of land, having thereon erected two dwelling-houſes, a barn, ſtables, orchard, and other improvements; taken in execution, and ſold as the eſtate of Captain Robert Thorn, deceaſed.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of Captain Robert Thorn, late of Solebury townſhip, deceaſed, to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, within ſix weeks from this date, in order for ſettlement. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

GEORGE WALL,
GEORGE GADDIS, } Executors.
† ELIAS CAREY,

to repair to the Aſſembly; and he repaired thither. An hour after, our misfortunes commenced. How was the conflict brought about? I confeſs I am ignorant; and Hiſtory alſo will perhaps plead its ignorance of this fact. He, the King, has been reproached with having reviewed his troops; well! reproach alſo the Mayor for having viſited his poſts. Was not Louis a Conſtituted authority? Was not his authority a depoſit in his hands, any, the ſmalleſt, attempt which the Law forbad him to permit? I know it has been ſaid, that Louis had excited an inſurrection to enable him to execute the plans he had conceived; but who, at this time can be ignorant that this inſurrection had been combined and ripened; that its agents, its Counſellors, and its directors? Who can be ignorant that it had been made and ſigned by acts, by treaties on this ſubject?

"In this Hall the glory of the tenth of Auguſt has been diſputed. I do not come to conteſt this glory; but ſince it has been proved that this day had been mediated elſewhere, how can it be imputed as a crime to Louis? and you accuſe him, you wiſh to pronounce againſt him, who never ſigned a ſanguinary order; againſt him who, at Varennes, chooſe rather to return a captive than to expoſe the life of a ſingle individual; againſt him, who, on the 20th of June, refuſed every ſuccour tendered to him, and chooſe rather to remain in the midſt of the people. Attend to hiſtory, and hear what it ſays.—Louis at the age of twenty, mounted the throne, carrying thither the example of the beſt morals, of juſtice, and of economy.—In his domains he aboliſhed Servitude; the people were deſirous of liberty, and he granted it. (Murmurs) The glory of conſtantly anticipating the wiſhes of his people cannot be diſputed to Louis. I do now conclude—Hiſtory impedes my further progreſs at this time; and do you conſider that hiſtory itſelf will judge the judgment you are in this caſe to pronounce."

The Preſident Fermunt, now addreſſed Louis, wiſhing to know if he had any thing to add to his Counſel's defence.

Upon which Louis roſe and made the following addreſs:

"Citizens, my means of defence are laid before you. I ſhall not repeat them. In ſpeaking to you, perhaps, for the laſt time, I declare to you that my conſcience makes me no reproach, and that my defenders have told you nothing but the truth. I have never dreaded the public examination of my conduct; but my heart is rent to find in the act of accuſation, the imputation of having wiſhed to ſhed the blood of the people; and, above all, that the misfortunes of the 10th of Auguſt are attributed to me. I own, that the many proofs I have given upon all occaſions of my love for the people; and which I have always conducted myſelf; appeared to me ſufficient to prove, that I did not fear to expoſe my own perſon to ſpare their blood, and to exempt me for ever from ſuch an imputation."

The Keys found at this Garde-Meuble were then preſented to him, and he was aſked if he knew them—"I know, ſaid he, that I delivered keys to Thierry; I know that my houſe was forced, and all my furniture broken. I had no more occaſion for keys; but I know not whether thoſe now preſented to me are the ſame that I delivered. From the time that has elapſed, I cannot recollect them."

He then retired with the ſame calmneſs that had attended him ſince he was firſt brought to the Bar. But on going out a ſudden fluſh overſpread his countenance, and a few tears fell.

A decree was immediately paſſed, that he ſhould be reconducted to the Temple; a ſecond, that the defence of his counſel ſhould be ſigned by them, and him, and laid on the table; and a third, that the words "the people deſired liberty, he gave it," which had excited murmurs in the Convention, and which the counſel had ſtruck out of their notes ſhould be replaced.

It was alſo decreed, that a minute of the defence ſhould be prepared, with the aſſiſtance of the Counſel; and on the application of the Counſel, that they ſhould aſſiſt in correcting the printed proofs of the Defence, copies of which were ordered to be ſent to the 84 Departments.

Manuel, who had moved printing and ſending to the Departments, moved, that copies ſhould be diſtributed to the deputies within 24 hours, and that the diſcuſſion ſhould be adjourned for three days.

Duhem, moved, that juſtice ſhould be inſtantly done, and that the Members ſhould anſwer individually to this queſtion,

"Shall Louis Capet undergo the puniſhment of death or not.

"This expreſſion raiſed a ſtorm which raged a long time, and was ſucceeded by one ſtill more violent. A number of motions were made, and the majority appeared to be for an adjournment. The Preſident put this motion to the vote—upon which the whole Aſſembly aroſe in an uproar, and with menaces againſt each other threw themſelves into the middle of the Hall, and round the bureau.

As ſoon as it was poſſible to be heard, M Quinette propoſed certain regular methods as neceſſary in this grand proceſs, but as theſe implied ſome delay of judgment he was overpowered.

M. Thuriot propoſed that the Convention ſhould declare itſelf permanent till the termination of this affair. The majority, however, conſiſted of the moderate party, ſo that his motion was loſt.

M. Couthon moved, that the diſcuſſion ſhould be opened immediately, in order to enlighten the conſcience of thoſe who were not convinced of the crimes of Louis.

Petion ſeconded it, but it was oppoſed with tumultuous cries and hiſſes, which laſted for above an hour. The whole ended with M. Couthon's motion being put again, and decreed.

December 27. The Convention reſumed the diſcuſſion reſpecting the defence of Louis Capet.

St, Juſt opened the debate in a long ſpeech, in which he argued, that if Louis was innocent, the people muſt be guilty; he concluded by moving, that each member ſhould mount the Tribunal, and declare aloud Louis is guilty, or Louis is innocent,

M. Salles entirely changed the face of the queſtion, and this opinion is worthy the attention of France. After having painted the dangers which the Convention muſt riſque in conſtituting itſelf at once judge, jury, and proſecutor, the indignation which this monſtrous mixture of functions muſt draw on them, he conſidered the death of Louis under two hypotheſis.

He will either die, ſaid he, and that pity which ſoon and naturally takes place in the mind of the multitude, after the fury of vengeance has paſſed, will inſpire regret at his unhappy fate, and will animate people's ſpirits againſt the Convention. Then will the Princes who entertain hopes of ſucceeding Louis, and the contending parties, popular, ariſtocratical, monarchical, who are only deſirous of diſorder, who cannot maintain it but by the diſſolution of the Convention, will excite ſedition againſt it, and it is difficult to conceive how it ſhould eſcape from being the victim; and from that time who can calculate the misfortunes of the Republic?

If Louis does not die, his life will be an eternal brand of agitation in the hands of the factious; they will excite the multitude againſt the Convention by their writings and their harrangues, accuſing them of cowardice and treachery.

To theſe calamities, which will be the conſequence of the Convention pronouncing judgment upon Louis, I ſee only one remedy, continues Salles, which is, that the Convention confine itſelf to the declaring the fact, that Louis is guilty, and referring the puniſhment to be inflicted on him to the Primary Aſſemblies. By this meaſure that tremendous reſponſibility which muſt neceſſarily o'erwhelm the Convention will be repoſed on the nation, which can never be overwhelmed. Whatever may be the judgment of the nation, all parties are obliged to bend before it. The Convention will then remain ſtill inveſted with the public confidence, and will run no danger.

Either the nation will determine on death, and in that caſe the wiſhes of thoſe who deſire death will be gratified; or it will determine againſt it; and then who are the factious that will dare to riſe againſt the national will.

Many other members afterwards ſpoke, and the debate was adjourned.

Dec. 28. Buzot was of the ſame opinion with M. Salles, he only differed in one point—he thought Louis ought to be condemned to death by the Convention; and that this ſentence ſhould be ſent to the Primary Aſſemblies for their ſanction.

Fauze went farther, he contended that the Convention did not poſſeſs the right of judging Louis; and that there never was an inſtance in hiſtory of one Aſſembly uniting the functions of Accuſer, Judge, and Jury, except that univerſally reprobated one of England, under the military controul of Cromwell.

Leport ſtill entertained the ſame ſentiment he had before declared, reſpecting the inviolability of the King. If, however, ſentence muſt needs be pronounced on him, let each department ſend an advocate to Paris for that purpoſe:—a legal and conſtitutional jury would thus be formed.

Roberſpiere was ſtrongly for immediate judgment.

December 28.

Birateu repreſented, that although Louis might be judged to merit death in regard to the nation, yet policy in regard to other nations ſtrongly oppoſed putting him to death. The death of Louis XVI. would be the ſignal of civil war, to the horrors of which, would be added a war with all the powerful nations of Europe.

Of the five ſpeakers that were heard this day, one only was againſt the propoſed reference to the Primary Aſſemblies.

(To be continued, the Mails as yet arrived from France bringing the information no farther.)

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## To be SOLD, by Public Auction,

On the 2d day of March next, on the Spot,

A TENEMENT, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 acres; ſituate in the townſhips of Uwchland and Pikeland, in the county of Cheſter, with ſuitable buildings, gardens, orchard, watered meadow and wood thereon: About one half containing the homeſtead, is fee-ſimple eſtate; the other half being ſubject to the payment of the purchaſe money due to the Proprietors of Pikeland, as appraiſed and rated under the directions of the Agents thereof. Sold purſuant to the directions of the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM LINDSAY, late of Uwchland, deceaſed.

RICHARD THOMAS, and } Executors.
GEORGE THOMAS, }

Poſſeſſion will be given about the 10th day of April next.

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## To be SOLD, by Public Sale,

At the Houſe of Peter Witaker, innkeeper, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, on the Fourth day of the Third month next,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 190 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, in the county of Cheſter, about 42 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, and pleaſantly ſituated. There are on the ſaid plantation an apple orchard, one half wood land, and about 6 acres of meadow well watered, and more may be made. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying to Abraham Vernon, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Delaware county.

2d Mo. 18th, 1793. ¶ JOSEPH BISHOP.

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## On THURSDAY, the 21ſt of March,

at ſeven o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, will be ſold by public vendue,

A PLANTATION in Lower Dublin townſhip, on Wooden-bridge run, Philadelphia county, containing one hundred and five acres, forty of which are excellent woodland, about eight acres of meadow, and the reſt good arable land. This tract is well watered, and more meadow may be made thereon. The water and ſituation affords a good mill-ſeat. One half the purchaſe money paid down, the other may remain ſix months, if required.

JOHN CHALONER, Auctioneer.

February 20.

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Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PAUL ENGLE, deceaſed,

## Will be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, in the county of Montgomery, New-Providence townſhip, at a place called the Trap, twenty-ſix miles from Philadelphia; containing 140 acres (more or leſs) about 24 thereof woodland, 6 or more meadow, through which runs a valuable ſtream of water. There are on the premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and ſtone barn, with other improvements, a good orchard of excellent fruit trees. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers,

JACOB ENGLE, }
LEONARD STONEBURNER, } Executors.
JAMES ENGLE, }
ENGLE BENSELL, }

N. B. If the above place is not ſold before the 20th day of March next, it will then be ſold at Public Vendue, on the premiſes. The Sale to commence at 1 o'olock, P. M.

⁂ All perſons indebted to the eſtate of PAUL ENGLE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to render them in, properly proved, for payment, to the above Executors.

Germantown, February 15, 1793. † 4 w

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CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the 2d day of this inſtant, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, prove property and pay charges, or he will be ſold for his keeping. ‡

Philad. February 15, 1793. JOHN M'CALLA.

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CAME to the plantation of William Turner, at the Three Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road, on the 20th of December laſt, a ſmall dapple grey MARE, about 12 hands high, and blind of one eye. The owner may have her again, on paying charges. †

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CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, ſome time ago, a black COW, with crumple horns, her left ear cropt, a ſtar in her forehead, with a white belly, and a part of her bag, a white ſpot on her flank, apt to buck when milking. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges, and take her away.

* WILLIAM CROUCH,

On Mr. Morris's place, near the Upper Ferry.

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## To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county.

February 5, 1793. tf.

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## *TO BE RENTED,*

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next,

A Merchant-Mill, and about one hundred acres of Land, twenty of which are woodland, thirty meadow, chiefly watered from the mill-race, and has produced two tons per acre, the remainder arable land, highly manured, ſituate in a fine wheat country, and in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on Core creek, an excellent ſtream of water, near Neſhaminy bridge, on the roads leading from Yeardley's ferry, on Delaware river, to Philadelphia, alſo from Durham to Briſtol, diſtant from Philadelphia twenty-two miles, Yeardley's ferry ſix, and Briſtol eight miles, where are convenient ſtores for flour, alſo wheat, which may be conveyed from many parts of America, by water, at a very ſmall expence, and from thence to the mill by back carriage. The mill-houſe is ſixty-two feet by near forty, with two overſhot wheels, ſeventeen feet head and fall, three pair of ſtones, double geared, one burrs of the beſt quality, another one burr and one country ſtone, the other country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two reels in the flour cheſt, and one in each of the other cheſts, rolling ſcreen, and three fans, the machine cleans in both merchant hoppers, the boulting works go, and wheat is hoiſted into the garner by water. There is alſo adjoining the mill-houſe a new corn-kiln, of fine conſtruction, with arches and a brick floor, which will dry one hundred buſhels in twenty-four hours, with a ſmall quantity of wood. The mill was finiſhed in a very complete manner, in the beginning of the year 1785, ſufficient, with the works, to manufacture forty thouſand buſhels of grain per year. On this eſtate, beſides three houſes very convenient for millers, coopers, &c. with a ſmith's ſhop, cooper's ſhop, carriage houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes, is erected a commodious dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, piazza before the door, a new kitchen, and an excellent ſtore. The premiſes are very convenient to different places of public worſhip. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near ſaid premiſes.

January 21, 1793. * 6w JOSEPH JENKS.

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## WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large an general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated [illegible] and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

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## *TO BE SOLD,*

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſuitable for a farmer, and very pleaſantly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 13 miles from the city, near the village of Smithfield and Jacob Cumbley's tavern, adjoining lands of Joſhua Cumbley, Robert Whitten, and others, late the eſtate of doctor Samuel Swift, deceaſed, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, a well of good water, a frame barn, and other neceſſary out buildings, with an apple orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, 20 acres of wood land well timbered, the remainder good arable land, fit for tillage, as good in quality as any in that neighbourhood. To perſons inclining to purchaſe, the payments will be made eaſy; and by applying to Elizabeth Swift, Executrix, and John Swift, Executor, living near the premiſes, or to John Holmes, Executor, near the Waſhington tavern, on the Briſtol road, they may be informed of the title and terms of ſale.

P. S. All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to made ſpeedy payment.

Manor of Moreland, Jan. 29, 1793. ‖ tf.

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.